PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,344—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888.

JUNE 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4295	800	W.D. Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) — June 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	..3,000	800	.....10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA..	5,000	800	..... 1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viz* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 14th July, 1888.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FANCY STATIONERY.
LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.
YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.
Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
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ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th June, at noon.

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S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 1st July, after arrival of Outward Eastern Mails), calling at Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

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S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th July, at noon.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th June 1888. Agents.

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FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
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WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	5-8,	10-0	each.

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F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand.....	56 0	30 0
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee.....	62 0	34 0
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Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

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NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.
Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.
THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as
GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.
And everything which is subject to injury from damp.
They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened
CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0.	7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
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FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
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FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
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PREPARED ONLY BY
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KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.
A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.
It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.
Per bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
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LIPPERT'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.
The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.
The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.
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ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
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TREACHER'S 'GLENLIVET WHISKY.
SOFT AND MELLOW, PURE, DELICATE, AND WHOLESOME.
Rs. 24 Per Dozen Cash.
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the abeve BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpaca's Laventine Silk's, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !
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KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
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In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.
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Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.
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Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.
ALL NECESSARIES
Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.
WHO IS YOUR TAILOR
Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often
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SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from	Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	,,	24	0
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Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	,,	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	,,	12	0
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The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings.....	,,	22	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.
ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELLAS.
A delicate, agreeable, Australian Pure White Wine, Rs. 20 per dozen.
ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE.
A delicate Claret, high class, tolerably dry, Rs. 20 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
HAMILTON & CO.
Established under the auspices of Government A.D., 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner Church Gate Street, Fort.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SILVERWARE.
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	...from Rs.	30	to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	,, ,,	63	to ,,	115
Silver Card Cases	,, ,,	42	to ,,	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes	,, ,,	50	to ,,	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	...each ,,	27		
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	,,	36	to ,,	51
Silver Match Boxes	...from ,,	9	to ,,	22
Silver Box with Comb	,,	16		
Silver Box with Finger Diary	,,	16		
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	,,	36		
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	...each ,,	35		
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes	...each ,,	13		
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined	,,	100		

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.
For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.
SILVER ADDRESS CASES
We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

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REDUCED PRICES.
LAST WEEK.
WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
EVERY EVENING.
(as performed 15 months ago).

One of the most Unique Entertainments that has ever been given may be witnessed.

DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENES with Lime-light effects.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2, 1, 12, 8, 4.
Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

MONSOON CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, at 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

LAW CLASSES.

A KEEN WANT being felt of a LAW CLASS preparing for the PLEADER'S EXAMINATIONS, a few Undergraduates and Graduates have resolved to form themselves into a LAW CLASS, and with this view they have prevailed upon Mr. SHERJEANT ATKINSON to preside over them, and to give a LECTURE on the "Laws of British India" TWICE A WEEK, to be followed by a "Law Debating Discussion" thereon ONCE A WEEK, on the model of the New Forensic and United Law Debating Societies in London. The Class is to be OPENED on TUESDAY next, 3rd July, in the University Training School, No. 57, Medows Street, Fort, where full particulars may be had of the undersigned.

ARDESHIR EDALJEE,
Principal, U. T. S.

University Training School, 26th June, 1888.

SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to pay the amounts of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay.

DOSABHAI FRAMJI,
R. M. SAYANI,
H. W. BARROW,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries to the Fund.

Bombay, 26th June, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN FORBES," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1888.

TENDERS are invited for the following works for the SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, viz:—

Supply of Pumps, Engines, Pipes, and other Iron work for drainage works.

Excavation of Earthwork, Masonry, Pipe-laying, &c.,

Printed forms of tender with specification and bills of quantities can be had on application to the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Drainage Works", and must reach the Municipal Secretary not later than August 15th, 1888.

By order,
E. NASH, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipality.

Sukkur, 21st June, 1888.

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(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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2. Written applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 28th June, 1888.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Capt., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, 19th June, 1888.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The pricesare exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

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HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 470 of 1885.

MANOCKJEE PALLONJEE SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUNPUTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGONNATH KOWJEE, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Jugconnath Kowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Purshotum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment at Nos. 33, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the oart of Bachoobai, daughter of Janardan Abbajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khuderao Morojee, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEE-PATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEE-PATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAIJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ARDUNIARJEE and the said COWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicaijee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the part called or known by the name of Dussoowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kursetjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

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NOTICES.

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For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

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THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

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HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked, and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

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THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, nst 198 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

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OLD CAST-IRON FIRE BARS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of Old Cast-Iron Fire Bars now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must state the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot, or into Boats, to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Wharf.

Payment must be made before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The whole quantity of old cast-iron fire bars must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th June, 1888.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; while for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are unexampled for efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for an few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
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IN USE 100 YEAR

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Webb's Royal Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kohinoor (s), from Calcutta ; and Kilwa (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clyde (s), for London and Brindisi ; and Merton Hall (s), Liverpool and Marseilles. To-day : —Valiant (ship), for Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Amphitrite and Merton Hall left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Lansdowne and Dragoman left the dock on the 25th, and the s. s. Clyde yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, leave Karachi, at 12-27, to-morrow.

HOMEWARD MAIL.—The following were additional passengers by yesterday's mail :—Messrs. Arthur Walker, James Penman, W. Simpkins, W. Brown, and P. M. Madooray Pillay.

LOST PROPERTY.—Soorupchund Nowulchund, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police having dropped a packet containing a number of rubies and diamonds, valued at Rs. 487, somewhere about the Marwarree Bazaar, on Sunday last.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p. m., to-day, the following interesting papers will be read :—On "Anthropological Researches and the Vernaculars," by Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Vakil, and Miscellaneous Notes.

BANDORA YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.—An enjoyable evening was spent by the members of this club on the 23rd instant, when they presented their president, Mr. John B. Fernandes, with an address on the feast of his patron—St. John, and also a rich little picture of that Saint. The chairman, having thanked the members for the gift, regaled them to refreshments.

THE HON. KAZI SHABUDIN.—A deputation of the Anjumani Abbas of Bombay, consisting of the president, Syed Z. Rifai ; vice-president, M. H. Hakim ; and Mr. A. K. Munshi, secretary, attended at the Great Western Hotel yesterday morning to bid farewell to the hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E., who left by the mail steamer for Europe. Khan Bahadur Haji Gholam Mahomed Munshi accompanied the deputation.

THEFT OF A BLANKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constables Nelmes charged Pedro Fernandez, a Goanese, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with having in his possession a blanket, the property of the P. and O. Company. The accused had been engaged temporarily on the s.s. Deccan, in the Prince's Dock, and the blanket was given to him by a waiter for his use. On Monday night he left the ship with the blanket, and was arrested, on suspicion, by a sepoy outside the dock. It was pointed out to the magistrate that the man must have intended to steal the article, and that he had no right to sleep on board, as he was a day labourer. His worship said that the waiter was in fault in giving the man the blanket, and considering that the accused had intended to return to work the next day, he merely fined him Rs. 5.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nagurchund Nathuchund, aged 52 years. Deceased, who was a clerk, had been out of employment for the last year on account of ill-health. He was supported by his two sons with whom he lived at Pydownee. At 3 a. m. yesterday, deceased was found breathing heavily and unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. Jumnadass, who was sent for, found the deceased was dying, and ordered his removal to hospital, where he died at 6-30 a. m. yesterday. On searching deceased's room, a paper in his handwriting was found in the folds of his turban, asking forgiveness from his relations and friends, as he had determined to destroy himself. Mr. John Gallagher, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

THEFT BY A MILKMAN.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Keshoo Gunnoo, a milkman, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with stealing a set of silver buttons, valued at Rs. 14. The accused had been engaged to supply milk to a resident in Grants Buildings, and on Monday evening, after his usual visit, the butler missed the buttons, which he had put in a waist-coat. He reported his loss to the police, and yesterday a sepoy saw a boy pawning the buttons with a Marwaree. Feeling suspicious he detained the boy, who stated that the studs had been given him by the accused, whom he pointed out to the sepoy. The accused stated he had won the studs from the butler in gaming, but this the latter denied. Before the magistrate the accused said he found the studs in the servants' quarters and kept them. The magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of theft as a servant and sentenced him to six months' hard labour, remarking that it was a serious offence.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Abdoola and Abdool Cadur Shaik Latiff were brought up on remand and charged by Mr. Foard, acting Superintendent, E Division, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Cassum Ebrahim at the Mahomedan burial-ground at Grant Road, on the 23rd April last. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The complainant is a grave-digger at the Mahomedan burial-ground at Grant Road, and the two accused are his sons-in-law. Since their marriage the wife of accused No 2, named Fatima, recently died. The two accused were seafaring men. Accused No. 1 returned from a voyage in April last, and asked the complainant to send his wife home to him. Accused declined to do this, as an ill-feeling had sprung up between the two accused and the complainant. At about 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 23rd April last, the accused went armed with sticks to the graveyard at Grant Road, where the complainant lived. On seeing complainant's son they asked him to call his father, who, on joining them, was brutally assaulted by the two accused, and rendered unconscious. The complainant sustained four serious wounds about the head and a fracture to his collar-bone, and was fully two months in the J. J. Hospital. The two accused were both convicted, the magistrate remarking that it was a most cowardly and brutal assault. They were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOLERA AT VERAWAL.—Cholera of a fearful type is prevailing in Verawal. From twenty-five to thirty men daily succumb to it.—*Kathiawar Times.*

POONA RACES.—At a general meeting held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on Saturday last, general J. Hills, C. B., R. E., in the chair, it was proposed and carried unanimously that the management of the Poona Races be placed in the hands of the stewards of the Western India Turf Club.

THE VICEROY AND THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.—The Private Secretary to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to communicate to the Managing Board of this Institution the resolution of his Excellency of awarding a silver medal to the student who gets the highest number of marks at the ensuing Matriculation Examination from the above School. The medal that has been ordered from England is said to have reached the Poona Native Institution last week. We congratulate the members of the Institution on the honor of a medal from the Viceroy. The Institution has already secured the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.—*Poona Observer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

DIVINE Service will be held on board the s.s. Assama in Victoria Dock, at 7-30.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO A TEMPLE.

AT the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Jankidas Gooroo Sittaram *vs.* Soobhansibai and others to recover possession of a temple situated at New Nagpada and of property appertaining to it, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants be directed to put him in the same position in which he was on the 13th June, 1887, as required by section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, by putting him in possession of the temple without hearing any title which defendants might set up in their defence ; that they be directed to return to plaintiff pots, utensils, clothes, and ornaments which they had forcibly taken possession of, &c. Mr. Dhairyavan and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Mr. Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he was, as absolute owner, in possession of the temple at New Nagpada where the annual Nagpanchmi fair is held, with the property appertaining thereto. On the morning of the 13th June, 1887, the defendants suddenly entered the temple premises, illegally dispossessed the plaintiff's family by force while the plaintiff was out, and took possession of the property as well as cooking pots, utensils, clothes, and ornaments. They threatened to assault the plaintiff if he presented himself there to recover the rents and profits. On the following day, the plaintiff made a complaint to the Third Presidency Magistrate, charging the defendants with house trespass and praying for restoration of the property under section 522 of the Criminal Procedure Code ; but the Magistrate refused to entertain the complaint. The first two defendants had withheld from the plaintiff the possession of the estate and prevented him from recovering the rents and profits thereof.

The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint, submitting that the claim for pots and other moveable property and for possession of the temple premises could not be joined in one suit ; and that the suit was not maintainable under the provisions of section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. The first defendant, a Byragi woman, said that she was always in possession of the premises ; and that the plaintiff and his kept woman, named Jankee, who had been allowed to reside in a portion of the premises for some time, left of their own accord on being required to do so. She denied having taken possession of any pots, clothes, or ornaments, or having threatened to assault the plaintiff. She submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

It appears from the proceedings annexed to the plaint that, in an information presented by him to Mr. Ryan on the 14th June, 1887, plaintiff said that the first defendant, Soobhansibai Byragin, by an indenture, dated 2nd December, 1886, duly executed and registered, conveyed to him absolutely the temple and its property ; and that he had been living in a portion of the property so conveyed to him. On the morning of the 13th June, while he was away, twelve persons came to the temple and turned out his sister-in-law Jankee and two of his tenants who were residing in the temple, and forcibly took possession of the temple and of his moveable property which was there, including Rs. 400 in cash, Rs. 600 worth of his sister-in-law's ornaments, and Rs. 100 worth of ornaments belonging to the image in the temple. The persons who had so taken possession threatened to kill him if he attempted to enter the premises. Soobhansibai sent him a notice claiming the temple and saying that he (plaintiff) had obtained the conveyance thereof from her fraudulently. He replied that he was the absolute owner and denied her allegations. Instead of taking proper legal proceedings, the twelve persons were hired by designing men who had instigated her ; and hence the forcible entry.

Superintendent Smith, to whom a reference was made by the Magistrate, reported in the matter as follows :—The temple is called Mahadeo Nagpanchmi, and is situated at New Nagpada, where the annual Nagpanchmi fair is held. About sixteen years ago it was in possession of a Byragi named Sittaram, who died about that time leaving two widows, Luxmibai and Soobhansibai. After his death the temple was managed by Luxmibhai, who died about ten years ago. The temple then was in sole charge of Soobhansibai, until about six or seven months ago, when she called the present petitioner, Jankidas (plaintiff), and put him in charge of the temple. About three months after giving charge, Soobhansibai became ill, and Jankidas on one occasion took her, as he said, to a doctor, but in reality to a vakil's place, where she was induced to sign a document. What this was is not known. Some of the attesting witnesses to this document state that it was explained to her, and that she said she knew what it was, and that Jankidas had promised to look after her during her life-time. Soobhansibai states that she turned him out, because he began to bring bad characters there, and to sell a portion of the property belonging to the temple. She served him with a notice lately, and so did petitioner in return. Soobhansibai always lives at the temple. Petitioner has some property there, which Soobhansibai states he is at liberty to take away. There are some Byragis at the place now with the leave and license of Soobhansibai. Purdasees are enlisted on both sides, and are assisting their respective party. As suspicious persons have been about the place, the police have been instructed to keep a look-out and to prevent as far as possible any breach of the peace. . . Every means has been tried to get the police to take Jankidas to the temple in order that he may be by these means put into possession again.

Mr. Ryan, in dismissing the complaint laid by the plaintiff, passed the following order on the 13th September, 1887 :—There is a *bona fide* dispute between the informant and Soobhansibai, who is in possession of the temple property in dispute. It is alleged by informant that criminal force was used by certain persons employed by Soobhansibai towards his sister-in-law Jankibai and others. If they have any ground of complaint, they are at liberty to file an information. On the evidence now recorded, no criminal offence has been disclosed *prima facie* ; and the Court dismisses the present complaint.

The hearing of the evidence in the case has not concluded.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE PARSEES.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—The imaginary account which has appeared in a vernacular newspaper is low as a skit and objectionable and injurious as a fiction. The writer has taken liberties, of a low personal character, with a few well-known members of the community only, and it would appear as if his motive were to crack jokes at the expense of gentlemen with whom he was, perhaps, not on very good terms. But men like Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sheth Framjee Nasarwanji and Sir Dinshaw Petit would never condescend to take notice of the vulgar raillery, and if they have, from any cause, incurred the ill-will of the writer, they are not the sort of men to be cowed down by the insult, and to make any special efforts to please him. If the effect of that silly fabrication had been nothing more than this, we would have dismissed it from the mind, and would have said not a word about it. But we have to take exception to this trifle on account of the mischievous effect it will produce in Persia. It is not at all so very long since the Shah has shown a disposition to sympathize with our co-religionists in Persia, and his Highness has himself, as well as through the Consul, made many promises to ameliorate their condition. But all the good intentions of the Shah in their behalf will receive a shock on his coming to know that a Zoroastrian print has indulged in an offensive raillery of both his Majesty and his Consul, and that, too, in the form of a letter purporting to have been sent from Persia itself. Those who are conversant with the ways and manners of Oriental durbars say with one voice that it will scarcely enter the heads of the authorities in Teheran that this was only a joke, and they will falsely suspect Mr. Maneckji Haferia or some other Parsee connected with the court of having written that offensive letter. This will not only be prejudicial to the interests of the Parsees in Teheran, but will also do great injury to our poorer co-religionists in Persia.

A NEW Russian ironclad, called the Pamiat Azova in memory of a ship which distingushed herself at Navarino, has been launched in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, and a brilliant assemblage. The Neva was enlightened by the presence of the whole fleet of men-of-war, gaily dressed. The new vessel is of the belted cruiser type, three hundred and seventy-seven feet long, fifty feet wide, and six thousand tons displacement. She is constructed of steel, with a double bottom of wood, sheathed and coppered; the water-line is defended by a belt of six-inch compound armour, manufactured at the Imperial Russian Works at Kolpino, under the supervision of Messrs. Cammel, of Sheffield. The ship will be driven by a double set of triple expansion engines to develope eleven thousand five hundred horse-power. She is expected to accomplish eighteen knots an hour. Her armament will consist of two eight-inch and fourteen six-inch guns. Before the launch the Emperor christened the new Imperial yacht Pole Star, which was recently laid down. She is three hundred and fourteen feet long, forty-six feet wide, has three thousand three hundred and forty-six tons displacement, and a speed of sixteen knots.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the members of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, for the purpose of having the accounts laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators. Also to consider and pass a resolution that the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidators thereof be made over to the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, upon the dissolution of the company. Dr. H. B. Dantra, one of the liquidators of the company, presided.

The following report of the liquidators was submitted to the meeting :—

"Special resolutions were passed for the voluntary winding-up of this company at a general meeting of shareholders held on the 27th May, 1885, which resolutions were confirmed at another meeting held on the 22nd June, 1885. This company was wound up in order that its assets might be transferred to a new company called the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, to be formed with a capital of Rs. 550,000, divided into 2,750 shares of Rs. 200, in consideration of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, handing to the liquidator 942 of its shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of this company at the rate of one share in the new company for every share held by them respectively in the old company, and in consideration of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of this company including their liability under a deed of trust, dated 14th August, 1884, and under, such debentures as were issued in pursuance of the deed. In conformity with the above arrangement and with the resolutions before referred to, the liquidators took charge of the company's assets on the 23rd June, 1885, but the matter was one of pure form as the new company, *i. e.*, the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, which was formed and registered on the 28th May, 1885, took over all the assets, property, and business of the company as a going concern, on and from the 1st June, 1885. On the 12th July, 1886, a deed of assignment bearing that date was executed, whereby the assets of the Budneira Company, Limited, in liquidation, were transferred and assigned to the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the latter company covenanted to carry out its obligations abovementioned. The debentures which had been issued by this company have all been satisfied and discharged, and all other liabilities incurred by this company have been paid. The audited accounts of the company made up to the 31st December, 1887, have already been printed and circulated amongst the shareholders of the company."

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously : Proposed by Dr. H. B. Dantra and seconded by Mr. Anunsey Kutchra, "That the accounts submitted to this meeting showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of be passed and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Damodherdass Tapidass and seconded by Mr. Nemidass Hemchund, "That the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidators thereof be made over to the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, upon the dissolution of the company."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

THE following is the Government Resolution in the Larpent case :—

In the above cited Resolution (Resolution in the Home Department, dated 6th January, 1888), the Governor-General-in-Council appointed Mr. F. E. Elliot, Bengal Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces, and Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, Commissioners to enquire under Section 2, Act XXXVII. of 1850, into the truth of the following charges against Mr. Frederic de H. Larpent, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, *viz.* :—

(i) That the said F. de H. Larpent, being Registrar of the Punjab University and a public servant, namely, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, did at Lahore, on or about the morning of the 30th day of December, 1886, agree with one Ram Saran Das, son of Mira Lal, of Sahabad, in the district of Umballa, a Mukhtar and candidate at the Examination for Licentiate of Law held at Lahore on 6th-11th December, 1886, knowing or having reason to believe that he was such a candidate to receive from him a sum of Rs. 2,500 without lawful consideration, such sum being intended by the said Ram Saran Das to be paid by him to Mr. Larpent as a bribe in the hope that in consideration thereof he (Mr. Larpent) would show favour to him by endeavouring to secure the successful passing by him of the said examination by improper and unfair means, the result of the said examination not having then been ascertained ; and that the said Mr. Larpent did in pursuance of the said agreement receive from the said Ram Saran Das at Lahore sums aggregating Rs. 1,510 between the said 30th day of December, 1886, and the 7th day of February, 1887, without lawful consideration and not as a *bona fide* loan, but exclusively as a bribe as aforesaid ; such conduct amounting to misbehaviour by the said Mr. Larpent as a public servant within the meaning of Section 2, Act XXXVII. of 1850.

(ii) That the said Mr. F. de H. Larpent being Registrar of the Punjab University and a public servant, namely, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, did at Lahore between the time at which the Examination for Licentiate of Law was held on 6th-11th December, 1886, and the time at which its results were published, permit one Gunda Sing, son of Bishen Sing, to introduce into his presence certain persons whom he knew or had reason to believe to have been candidates at the said examination, he knowing or having reason to believe that the said Gunda Sing was then actively engaged in going about among the candidates who had presented themselves at the said examination, and leading or endeavouring to lead them or some of them to believe that their successfully passing or failing to pass the said examination depended upon their coming to terms with Mr. Larpent by satisfying such demands as he might make upon them or otherwise securing his aid : and that he knew or had reason to believe that he would be likely to thereby aid the said Gunda Sing in obtaining a gratification (whether for himself or for some other person or persons) other than legal remuneration from the said persons or from one or more of them : such conduct amounting to misbehaviour by the said Mr. Larpent as such public servant within the meaning of Section 2, Act XXXVII. of 1850.

(iii) That the said Mr. F. de H. Larpent being Registrar of the Punjab University and a public servant, namely, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, did either before or during the examination for Licentiate of Law held at Lahore on 6th-11th December, 1886, at Lahore either himself communicate to some other person or persons or knowingly or by gross and culpable negligence permit some other person to ascertain some or all of the examination questions or their substance, such questions being then in his special and sole charge in his capacity of Registrar of the said University ; such conduct amounting to misbehaviour by the said Mr. Larpent as such public servant within the meaning of Section 2, Act XXXVI. of 1850.

2 The Governor-General-in-Council has now received and considered the report of the proceedings of the Commissioners, together with the evidence recorded by them and their finding on that evidence. The Commissioners find that the first two charges are fully proved against Mr. Larpent : and that having regard to the wording of the third charge they are unable to acquit Mr. Larpent upon it. After a most careful consideration of the proceeding of the Commissioners, the Governor-General-in-Council is fully satisfied of the truth of the first two charges. His Excellency-in-Council is of opinion that though there was laxity on the part of Mr. Larpent in supervising the Examination for Licentiate of Law held at Lahore on 6th-11th December, 1886, the third charge is not established against him.

3. Having regard to the serious nature of the first two charges, the Governor-General-in-Council has with much regret come to the conclusion that no lighter punishment can be inflicted on Mr. Frederic de Hochepied Larpent than dismissed from her Majesty's Service : and accordingly directs that Mr. Larpent be so dismissed.

THE 1st instant being the ninth anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial, special commemorative services were held in the mausoleum at Franborough-hill, the Empress Eugenie being present. Shortly after ten o'clock a requiem service was held in the crypt, conducted by Mgr. Goddard, and subsequently a solemn mass for the dead was sung in the church above by Father Ambrose, of St. Michael's Priory. A third service was held in the afternoon. Among the visitors during the day at Farnborough were Sir Evelyn and Lady Wood, and several friends from Paris, one of whom brought an exquisite wreath of violet-coloured heartease and white roses, which was placed on the Prince Imperial's tomb.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

MILITARY AFFRAY AT DELHI.—There has been an affray here between three men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers—two of whom are reported to have been under the influence of liquor at the time—and some natives. It seems that the men entered a mosque near the Kashmir Gate and disturbed some Mahomedan lads who were studying there ; but they withdrew on being spoken to by the mullah. Two or three of the boys, however, went after them and soon collected a number of Mahomedan idlers who, arming themselves with sticks, followed the soldiers and assaulted them on the Hamilton Road, opposite the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway station. The Borderers defended themselves right gallantly but, being unarmed and considerably outnumbered, were most cruelly beaten. The affair would probably have ended seriously had it not been for the timely interposition of Mr. Sarkies, the North-Western Railway Station-master, who, hearing a disturbance, went out, and inducing the Europeans to run into the railway enclosure closed the gate on their assailants. This abruptly terminated the fight, but one of the Borderers, by way of gratitude and apparently under the impression that he was still dealing with the natives, threw a large stone at Mr. Sarkies which luckily missed its mark. The soldiers eventually made their way back to the Fort by a circuitous route, and thus avoided any further collision with the natives. The matter is being inquired into. The police were invisible throughout the disturbance.—*Pioneer.*

THE RUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A WRITER under the *nom de plume* of "Comte Paul Vasili," contributes to a recent number of the *Nouvelle Revue* an article on the strength of the Russian army, which is well deserving of notice.

The evident object of the writer is to demonstrate that if France were to arrive at a close *entente* with the Czar's Government she would have little to fear from Germany who would be compelled to keep at least 600,000 men on her Eastern frontier. This diversion would more than compensate France for the hostile attitude which Italy might assume at a given moment. After remarking that the Russian army consist on its peace footing of 880,000 officers and men, the writer goes on to say that if war were to break out one million and-a-half of the reserve troops and 100,000 Cossacks would at once be called out, to be followed almost immediately by 400,000 more taken from the 2,000,000 composing the first "ban" of the militia. These men have seen five or six years' service with the regular army. Including the officers this makes a grand total of nearly three millions. Allowing deductions for the troops in the Caucasus, Siberia, Central Asia, and so forth, Russia would have fully two millions in readiness for a European war. It is true that Russia could not concentrate this huge mass on her western frontier in a fortnight, or even in a month, though Germany would be able to put her eastern army in the field within the first-named period, and Austria trusts that she on her side could do so in the second ; but as matter now stand Russia could mobilize and assemble on her western frontier within a fortnight after the declaration of war more than 600,000 troops for active service in the field plus 100,000 garrison troops in the plains of Poland and at Kovno. At this moment she would have at least 300,000 more men than Austria ; but this is by no means all. A fortnight later, or at the end of the first month following the declaration of war—that is to say at the date when the Austrians would hope to see their own concentration terminated—Russia would bring half a million more troops into the field, to be succeeded at an equal interval of another fortnight by a further force of half a million ; yet the cry would still be they come. Fresh troops would arrive as required in the seventh and eighth weeks, being replaced in the garrisons in the interior of the country by militiamen. Thus Russia would be enabled by a sudden invasion of Galicia, to surprise the Austrian army, *en flagrant delit* of concentration, and very likely to hurl it beyond the Carpathians, if, after the second week, Germany did not operate a telling diversion on the right rank flank of the Muscovite forces. This diversion, to be of any effect, would demand at least 300,000 men who would have to be reinforced during the following fortnight by another 300,000, at the lowest estimate, in which, moreover, the garrisons of Eastern Prussia, of Posen, and Silesia would not be included. These forces would bravely suffice to prevent the Russian army once master of Galicia, and with the Carpathians supporting its left flank, from pushing on to Upper Silesia, menacing Vienna by the Olmutz route and Berlin through the valley of the Oder. It would be free to choose its objective according to circumstances if strategy and good sense did not render it imperative on it first to strike the stronger of its adversaries, and if the politics and history of these later years did not show that the keys of the Bosphorus are neither at Constantinople nor at Vienna but at Berlin. In short, the writer parades the Czar's big battalions in glowing style, with the manifest intention of impressing the readers of the *Nouvelle Revue* with the might of "Holy Russia ;" nor is he less enthusiastic over the quality than the quantity of the Muscovite officers and men. Comparing them with the Austrians, "Comte Paul Vasili" declares that the officers are fully their equals in the matters of valour, energy, instruction, and experience, while the troops are at least as well armed and equipped as the soldiers of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The writer is confident that but for the intervention of Germany the Czar's troops could be at the gates of Vienna two months after the declaration of war. If all these estimates were approximately correct, the precautions taken by Prince von Bismarck would (the correspondent adds) be more than amply vindicated by "Comte Paul Vasili ;" while the hints given from time to time to Austria to wake up and set her house in order would be more than justified.

THE Duke of Cambridge presided on the 6th instant at the annual meeting of the Volunteer Forces Benevolent Association, held at the Royal United Service Institution. Having drawn the attention of those present to the reason why that Society had been started, and the great advantage which it appeared to possess for a portion of the Volunteer force, the Duke said he had thought they would do more in this matter during the last three years than collect 600*l*. The force now consisted of more than a quarter of a million of men, who were taken from every class of society, some of whom might be, perhaps, through no fault of their own, in poor circumstances, and he thought that their brethren who were better off should give something to assist to keep them from the workhouse. The time had come when they ought to make the Institution really useful, or else to discontinue it altogether if it were distasteful to those whom it was intended to serve.

ON the 5th instant Messrs. Christie and Manson sold at their rooms in King-street, St. James's-square, the extensive collection of Johnsonian relics, portraits, autograph letters of the doctor and his friends and contemporaries, when the most extravagantly high prices were obtained. Letters of James Boswell fetched on an average £5 apiece, and those of Mrs. Siddons still higher prices ; one of her letters to Sir Joshua Reynolds was knocked down for 12 guineas, and another at nearly 14 guineas. Letters of Mrs. Hester Thrale Piozzi fetched from £1 to £2 apiece ; and those of David Garrick mostly from £5 to £15. A large lot of "Garrickiana," including several letters of Garrick, realised £36. One of his letters, in which he says that he "has been near becoming manager of Drury-lane Theatre," fetched 19 guineas, and another, written in the third person, and mentioning the present of a specimen of the handwriting of Shakespeare, fell under the hammer at £41. A letter of Dr. Johnson to Edmund Cave, signed "yours *impransus*, Sam Johnson," realised no less than £46 ; and another to Goldsmith, apologizing for his absence from the club, and proposing Boswell as a member, fetched £40. Dr. Johnson's last prayer, dated just a week before his death, fetched £22, and another, in which he mentions Rochefoucauld and Swift, the same price. A long autograph letter of Lord Byron, addressed to Archdeacon Hodgson, which was included in the sale, fetched 15 guineas ; some letters of Robert Burns were knocked down at prices between £4 15s. and £7 7s., and a most curious collection of "franks," many of which were addressed to Lord and Lady Chatham at Burton Pynsent, Pitt's favourite seat in Somersetshire, were knocked down at £5. The entire sale, comprising only 137 lots, fetched the sum of about £750.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LORD ALCESTER and Lord Charles Beresford both spoke at the recent "National Defences" meeting in London. Extracts from their speeches are subjoined :—

Lord Alcester said that those naval men who had studied the history of former wars, in which England had been engaged, and had had somewhat long experience in command of squadrons, had a right to judge of what means would be required in the event of the country being again engaged in war with a maritime Power. He most cordially agreed with Sir Geoffrey Hornby that the commerce of the country could not be adequately protected from hostile cruisers except by a very large increase to the number of our own cruisers. It had been thrown in their teeth in the House of Commons and elsewhere that they, as naval officers, were engaged in getting up a scare, that they did not know what they wanted, that at one moment naval opinion fluctuated in favour of torpedo boats, at another of ironclads, and at another of fast cruisers. With respect to those charges he would only say that they were all present at that meeting to prevent, not to excite, a scare, that it was not naval officers who expressed an opinion that torpedo boats could perform the duties formerly allotted to line of battle-ships and frigates and that, with the exception of an anonymous admiral who would have done better if he had shown that he had the courage of his opinions by affixing his name to his letter to *The Times*, naval officers generally were entirely convinced that the country had not a sufficient number of ironclads or of fast cruisers. He asserted, and he said it with regret, that we were far behind our neighbours opposite, not only in the quantity but in the quality of our cruisers, and in the quantity of our modern guns, though he fully recognized all that had been done lately to remedy that defect. With respect to the cruisers of the future, he fully agreed with the words of wisdom spoken by Sir Edward Reed on the last occasion of their meeting. If they could not construct vessels which would, when fitted for sea, have their armoured belts above water, and could stow their crews, let them go to the private yards in France to supply them with the lines of vessels that could. The two latest additions to the French Navy, the Tage and the Cecille, were the most dangerous vessels to an enemy's commerce that had ever been launched, and there were three more building, but he did not believe that there was any want of talent in the shipbuilders of this country. With reference to the guns, he believed that if orders were given in time they might yet retrieve their position, but if they could not do so otherwise, let them try whether the gun foundries of Sweden, always a friendly Power, whose steel was proverbial for its excellence, could not provide them with our most urgent wants. He fully approved the object of the meeting, urged that it was absolutely necessary that effective steps should be taken to put the national defence on a sound footing, and concluded by expressing the hope that that meeting would lead to such a result.

Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., said he thought it was very fortunate that a meeting of that description should be held in the city that day after the very large majority which the Government obtained on the previous night on the question of the expenses for the new Imperial Defence Bill. He thought so far the reason that it would show the Government that both the country and those representing the country in Parliament would vote them the money if they showed their reason for wanting it. He must, however, say on the debate of the previous night, that if he were a landsman or a business man he would be far more inclined to adopt the line of panic, and what was called the alarmist line, after the speech of the First Lord than he was before it, inasmuch as his noble friend had distinctly reiterated what he had said at Derby—that the Navy was not strong enough to do the work it would have to do in time of war. That being so, he (the speaker) maintained that the country ought to insist on knowing what was necessary to make the Navy strong enough for the national defence. That, he held was the sole reason of that meeting. In his speech on the previous night, the First Lord said nothing to combat the facts that had been adduced in the controversy. He first attacked Admiral Hornby, who had written a most sensible paper, in the course of which he had stated that a large number of cruisers were wanted. The First Lord and the Secretary for War had pounced upon that statement at once, and had said it would cost £20,000,000 to supply them. The fact, however, was that more cruisers were required. His noble friend had not combated that statement ; he had mentioned nothing at all about battle ships, and he had given no assurance, nor had the Secretary for War, that the Ministry were satisfied with things as they were. The old question of experts cropped up. Of course, experts did not agree on all points, their experiences being different ; but they did all agree that, under certain contingencies the Navy could not do what would be required of it in time of war. He objected altogether to spending money in panic, as was done in 1885, when errors were committed and when there was gross extravagance. That would always be the case if things were done in panic. The First Lord had never said anything but facts, nor had the Prime Minister, but the inferences drawn from their statements were entirely incorrect. For instance, the shipbuilding vote in 1880 was £2,100,000, and for 1887 it was £5,600,000. What people thought from such a statement was that we were adding enormously to our fleet. Deducting the gun vote, however, the increase was only £1,300,000. Taking the Naval Estimates for 1876 and for 1888—the shipbuilding vote, without the armaments—the amount was £33,000 less for shipbuilding than it was in the earlier year. With reference to the question of cruisers his noble friend on the previous night said that in 1890 there would be fifteen British cruisers and ten French cruisers of over 19 knots. That was giving the numbers of the vessels ; but he would himself give the names. In 1890 the British would have seven vessels of the Orlando class, five of the Melpomene and two Blakes, or 14 in all. The French would have three of the Jean Bart class, two of the Suchet class, and six of the Surcoup—that was, of vessels over 1,000 tons. Then the French would also probably have two of the Tage class, making 13 in all. He wanted to know the names of the other vessels that the First Lord had put down, or where he had obtained his comparisons from. Then his noble friend went on to say that there would be 18 vessels—cruisers—of over 1,000 tons which would go over 18 knots, against nine vessels of the French ; but the vessels in the English list which would go over 18 knots were the Iris and the Mercury, the two improved Buzzards, and the Polyphemus. That was five in all. The French had got five vessels of the Condor class of 18 knots. In referring to cruisers in the middle of his speech on the previous night his noble friend had said that this year 32 vessels were being laid down, most of them very fast. That statement was perfectly correct, but the inference drawn from it would be that 32 cruisers were meant. He would, however, show them what those 32 vessels were. There were two first-class cruisers of the Blake class, six third-class cruisers going 16 knots, and one torpedo depot ship. These were nine useful vessels. As to the rest, there were two sloops, six torpedo gunboats, six first-class gunboats, one surveying vessel, and one sailing brig. It was said that we had an enormous superiority over France, but he made out that in 1890 England would have 61 cruisers over 13 knots, and all the rest would be useless. France would have 41 and Russia 21. In other words, combined, France and Russia would have 62 and England 61 vessels of over 13 knots. That was a definite statement, and he asked if the Government could upset it. He wished them to take note of the fact that the First Lord of the Admiralty had said in the House of Commons that our Navy was not strong enough. Well, what would be the result if we went to war with our Navy not strong enough ? Surely it was best to pay a sum now for adequate protection than to pay, Heaven knew what, as a penalty if we were defeated.

THE ancient folk legend of the sun dancing on Easter morning seems to receive some indirect support from a letter in *Nature*. At least, if it can be well established that the moon dances upon occasion, our difficulty in admitting that the sun does the same thing must be diminished. In the case before us a young lady at the Antipodes, writing to her father in England, mentions that she, with her sister and a friend, being on a balcony the night before at about half-past ten, distinctly saw the waning moon dancing up and down. They gradually grew frightened as they watched the phenomenon, and made up their minds that it must portend an earthquake. The writer adds that the movement was apparent only when the moon was partly behind thin clouds, which were streaked across her face. This probably gives the key to the mystery. A waning moon would not be far above the horizon at half-past ten and its image well within the zone of mirage from rising and falling vapours, while the combined movement of moon and intervening clouds would easily produce a familiar optical illusion, and, aided by an alarmed imagination, give the moon the appearance of dancing. When discussing these stories, we must remember that there were never wanting people who insisted that they could see a movement in the tail of the Northumberland House lion.

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On MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1888, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Foundry, near G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, and B. B. & C. I. Railway Elphinstone Road Station, the whole stock-in-trade of the Iron Foundry, &c., by order of the Directors of Messrs. M. M. Mody, and Co., Ld., consisting of lathes, planing, shaping, and screwcutting machines, steam hammer, portable engine, boiler, granding-stone, grinding-mill, &c., &c.,

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Bombay, June 27, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of valuable landed property at Musjid Bridge Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Manockjee Nanchenjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Trikumjee Morarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th day of June, 1887—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the Elphinstone Land Estate, at Musjid Bridge South Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 5340 and 5319, and Street Nos. 32,34 and 47 containing by admeasurement 234 square yards and five-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Namabai, widow of Bharmal Purbut ; on thewest by the property of Kurmalee Soorjee ; on the north by the Musjid Bridge South Street ; and on the south by the Surat Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Trikumjee Morarjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, built expressly for the climate of India, in excellent order, a sewing machine on stand by Singer, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, Bussorah fowls, &c., the property of Captain W. SPENCER.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morton Maju and Co's Tea Emporium, on account of the concerned, a few consignments of English goods, consisting of kerosine oil, wall, table and hanging lamps, oleographs in gilt frames handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, also substantial bentwood furniture, such as chairs, tables sofas, garden benches and chairs, fireproof safes of sizes, with Chubb's patent locks, and stands, &c.

The property is now on view

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee, consisting of wearing apparel, carpets, table and bed linen, books, ladies' gold watches with chains, and pendants rings. earrings, brooches. lockets, coral necklaces, scarf pin, tin-boxes, portmanteaus, &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Balaram Nundram, consisting of glass door cupboard, boxes, chairs, gold chains, copper, brass and silver pots, brass scale, wearing apparel, shawls, carpets, pictures, benches and sundry articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Railway Station, the surplus stock-in-trade of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, consisting of blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid, household furniture, one large size aviary with beautiful birds, one double and one single-poled tent, one strong built dog-cart, &c,

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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Bombay, 27 June.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

AT 99½ Consols were unaltered yesterday in London ; but Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 106. Silver is quoted by Reuter 3-16d. per oz. higher at 42½ ; private telegrams, however, call the price 42½ to 3-16d. There was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £67⅛ ; and of ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £70¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¼. Government allotted some extra Council Bills yesterday, at rates showing an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. above those obtained at the regular sales last Wednesday, say Rs. 4,10,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4¼d., and three lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on Bombay at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 3⅞d. per rupee.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued dull in tone ; but the only alteration in prices yesterday was in the case of Club No. 2, which was 3d. per quarter lower, to arrive, *via* the Canal. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet but unchanged in value. Rapeseed was dull ; but Calcutta Brown, to arrive, *via* the Canal, was 3d. per quarter higher than the last quotation, which was presumably for long sea shipment, as it is notified that the price will now be given by the Canal route. Poppyseed was 3d. per quarter lower.

Liverpool closed steady, with spot prices quite unchanged, all round, but sales for the day aggregating 15,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats, the market for these being steady also. American Arrival prices, however, advanced to the extent of 3-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 1-32d. in all other positions. The Manchester market had been quiet but steady.

In New York 10 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands ; and 10·33 cents the quotation for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 2,000 bales, making the figures for three years compare as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts...	2,000	700	3,300
Two days' do. ...	5,000	800	5,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ..	5,377,000	5,185,000	5,286,200

Here, the day has been almost a blank as far as Cotton business is concerned, the little enquiry which has been noticeable lately having subsided, neither exporters nor spinners being in the market at present. A few hundred bales in the aggregate of Julgaum at Rs. 198 ; Indore, at Rs. 183 ; and Oojein, at Rs. 180½, will cover all the transactions reported ; but as regards prices we call the market steady at our last quotations.

WHEAT, on the other hand, has been in rather active demand, and a large business is reported on the basis of previous rates, the market closing firm thereat this evening.

SEEDS have been in fair request, both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and a moderate business has been done in most descriptions. No change in prices is quoted, and the market has been steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,915 bales.
Wheat	40,133 cwts.
Linseed	21,053 "
Rapeseed	35,172 "
Gingelly	612 "
Poppyseed	3,370 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been nothing to speak of doing to-day in this market, the tone of which keeps very quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened firm again this morning, and closed steady this evening with rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. above yesterday's final quotations, excepting for 3 months' sight Bank Bills, which are quoted lower to the same extent. 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits was available during the morning for business for the mail, but there were few Bills offering, and thereafter the rate was 1-32d. higher. A little Wire Transfer was also done at 1s. 4¼d ; but for forward Telegraphic 1s. 4 5-32d. was refused for October-November transfer. At closing we quote Bank Telegraphic for November-December at 1s. 4 5-32d., and Demand at 1s. 4 3-16d., and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 4¼d.	"
Francs do. ...1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The advance on the other side, above reported, has led to a stronger market here to-day, and to a further upward movement in rates. Fours, both for money and account, have been firm at 100 5-16, and on the second line, a fair amount has been booked. For the 30th July settling day, par has been quoted, but few transactions have been reported for that account. The price of 4½ per cent. Paper has been put up to 104¾. Shares have been rather neglected to-day ; and operators show indisposition to do much in Mill Scrip pending the further progress of the S. W. monsoon. The few changes which we make in our list this evening, however, are all in favour of holders. Alliance have advanced Rs. 15 ; Ripon, Rs. 7½ ; and Manecksjee Petit, and Queen, Rs. 5 each. In miscellaneous concerns the only change is in Bapty Flour, which are Rs. 5 down.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	862½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras	10,000	900	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10)	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.100	2,050

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£161

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	8½	8
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23	378
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	35
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	130
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 13	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin,	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	16,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treser & Co., Ld.	2,250	500	500	Rs. 90	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	000		p	100
Crars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All		90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	109½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
Paris Municipal Loan	215
Port Trust Bonds	97½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

O'CONNOR—June 26, at No. 12, Khetwady, Grant Road of Rheumatic Fever, Harry William O'Connor, G. I. P. Railway, aged 31 years. The funeral will leave the house at 4-30 this (Wednesday) evening. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888.

MORE than four years have passed since the Government of Bombay, finding grave reasons for such a course in a preliminary report which had been laid before them by Mr. Meade King, one of the Factory Inspectors under the Home Office in England, appointed a Commission to inquire into the working of the Indian Factory Act of 1881. The Commission held nearly thirty sittings ; its inquiries extended over six months, and early in 1885 it sent in a report in which it expressed a strong and unanimous opinion that immediate legislation was called for, as the existing Act was inadequate and inefficient, and afforded practically no protection to the classes whose labour should be regulated. The Government of Bombay, in recording a resolution upon the report, endorsed nearly all the conclusions that the Commission had arrived at. Especially they endorsed the recommendation that whatever changes were made in the law should be applicable to all India. Strongly as local opinion may favour the further regulation of textile industries, the application of new and more stringent rules to the factory labour of this Presidency alone would handicap the Bombay millowner against his up-country competitor, who, as it is, enjoys many economic and natural advantages over him. The Bombay Government took a reasonable view of local interests in this matter. Recognizing that this Presidency contained a considerably larger number of cotton mills than all the other provinces of India combined, and that local opinion in favour of legislation was very strong, they declined to accept the indifference of public opinion elsewhere as a reason against general legislation. In this they were as right as the Supreme Government in refusing to introduce general legislation on the subject were wrong. The logical conclusion to which the attitude of the Government of India would lead is that a particular Presidency may fairly be called upon to inflict upon itself the penalties of differential legislation in order to bring its law into harmony with the public conscience. The answer to that is, plainly, that we do not see it. If the Government of India had been prepared to dispute the conclusions at which the Bombay Commission arrived the case might have been different. They might, for example, have said that the Commissioners had taken a sentimental view of the question, and that Bombay sentiment was not to infuse the legislation of all India. But the composition of the Commission, on which the mill-owning interest was so strongly represented that Mr. Jones, the late inspector, recently reported to the Home Department that trade considerations had too much weight in its deliberations, forbade any such explanation as that. They might have said, though we should have been curious to see how the proposition was supported, that what was good for the Bombay mill industry would be injurious up-country. As a matter of fact they gave no reasons. They put it on record that the time had not come for general legislation on the subject of labour in factories, and as a consequence the law which the Commission reported early in 1885 to be in need of immediate reform remains unaltered. It seems that the time has come for the Government of Bombay to revive the interest which it manifested in this subject five years ago.

Existing legislation on factory labour in India is of the simplest kind. The work of the adult operative is not subjected to regulation, the only restriction being on the labour of children, who are not allowed to work for more than nine hours a day. But the Act does not extend its protection to workers beyond twelve years of age; at that age they are deemed adults, and become full-time workers, with nothing in the law to prevent their being employed thirteen hours a day or even longer. The Act has the usual regulations for the fencing in of machinery and dangerous gear, and there it stops. The Government have not, since Mr. Jones left a year or more since, showed over much anxiety in regard to the working of the measure. The inspection of mills and factories has been attached to the office of the Assistant Collector of Bombay, so that the work has been left to an official whose experience has lain in every direction but that of factory inspection. The simplicity of the Act, however, is a sufficient excuse for this ; with more thorough legislation a more skilled inspection would be necessary. But there is one respect in which progress has been made since the Commission reported in 1885. The Commissioner found that the factories most in need of attention were the smaller establishments which, employing fewer than a hundred hands, did not come under the Act of 1881, and were in fact under no regulations at all. Some very beneficial sections of the new Municipal Bill deal with these in such a manner that there will be no need for the new Factory Act to make provision for them. They are for the most part strictly sanitary in their object, one of the most valuable amongst them being that by which the Municipal Commissioner is empowered to call upon the owner of an ill-ventilated, unclean, overcrowded or dangerous workshop or factory to put it in order. The Bill, however, expressly excludes the factories and mills to which the Act of 1881 applies, and they, as the evidence given before the Commission clearly showed, are as much in need of sanitary regulation as of rules regulating the hours of labour and the ages of the labourers. The Commission reported strongly on the necessity of embodying in the Indian Factory Act the sanitary provisions of the English law. A good deal of evidence on that subject was laid before the Commission, and a strong case was made out for intervention. A visit to a comparatively well regulated mill, especially in the cold weather, when the windows are closed to keep out the drying east wind, would eloquently confirm the recommendations of the Commission. If there are ventilating fans it is not because the millowner is obliged to provide them, as he is in England, and where they are wanting, and the windows are closed, the odours in the atmosphere sometimes recall those of the monkey house in a zoological garden. The atmosphere, particularly in the dry season, when the windows are closed, would yield an instructive analysis. At that time of the year the work is done under conditions as unfavourable to health as could well be imagined. The usual way of counteracting the dryness of the air is to close the windows, to hang wet cloths about the weaving room, and to keep the floor sodden. Thus the atmosphere, however better it may be adapted for weaving, becomes vitiated by being breathed over and over again, as well as by the decomposition which attends upon the floor being kept in a state of constant saturation. We have heard of a mill agent, more concerned about the health of his highly paid manager than about that of the operatives, telling his manager not to go into the mill any more than he was obliged at that season of the year, or he would fall sick. As a matter of fact a very large percentage of the people engaged in weaving are put *hors de combat* at that time of year, some estimates putting the average at ten per cent. Mills in this condition would fairly come under the prohibition of the Municipal Bill if that measure were made applicable to them. It might be held, in the words of section 396, to be "not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gas, vapour, dust or other impurity generated in the course of the work carried on therein," and there is nothing in the stipulations of this clause which might not be exacted of every mill in India, without being open to the objection that it was in restraint of industrial enterprise.

The millowners themselves would benefit by an alteration in the law in precisely the measure that every employer profits by an increase in the efficiency of the labour he employs. It goes without saying that mill hands working in a vitiated atmosphere for thirteen hours a day are not efficient instruments. As to the hours of labour, it was little enough that the Commission asked. They named nine as the minimum age at which children should be permitted to work, and proposed that fourteen years, instead of twelve, should be the age at which an operative should be deemed an adult, and his labour no longer subject to regulation. Four holidays a month were proposed for women and children, men being left as they are in England nominally to take care of themselves, though experience shows that restriction of female labour indirectly affects male labour, and ultimately no doubt the weekly holiday given to women and children would benefit the men also. The proposals were so reasonable that the Government of India might again be asked to legislate upon them. Had Lord Shaftesbury been alive the unsatisfactory result of the labours of the Commission would long since have been brought before the House of Lords, where the cause of the Bombay Factory operative was once eloquently pleaded by him.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR left Bombay yesterday in the P. and O. mail steamer, on his return to Switzerland for the completion of his period of sojourn in that bracing air, in very fair health and in the best of spirits. It is as well to state that fact, as some ill-informed or malevolent persons have set afloat all sorts of absurd rumours as to the state of his Highness's health, and the reasons for the journey. The Gaekwar is a man of great activity of mind and body, and he requires rest to recover from the effects of excessive work. It is not every Native Prince who suffers from that cause. The Sovereign of Baroda had the satisfaction of seeing his capital in a state of growth and development, mainly due to his own initiative, and when on board the steamer yesterday his thoughts were directed to its further improvement. He intends on his return in December to give the Municipal Commissioner the assistance of a Sanitary Officer, whose duties will be similar to those discharged by Dr. Weir in Bombay This will be a new guarantee for the health of the city. It is also his Highness's intention while in Europe to make arrangements for the introduction of glass manufacture in Baroda, employing for that purpose experts obtained in Venice or elsewhere. Students from the State are sent to Europe to improve their knowledge of special subjects. One of them is to study mineralogy, another chemistry. His Highness has established at his own expense a cotton mill, which is expected some day to earn ten per cent.] When in good working order the public will be allowed to take shares in it ; meanwhile the accounts are to be published regularly so that all Baroda may see how it is being carried on. A sugar mill is being organized, partly with State and partly with private capital. It is intended to provide the capital in part or in whole, only to start new industries which will bring prosperity to the State ; his Highness expresses himself strongly in favour of encouraging the citizens to manage such concerns for themselves and reap the profit. This is sound political economy. A further intention is to found a public library in Baroda to which his Highness will contribute books to the value of a lakh, so as to stimulate the intelligence of the people and enable them to hold their own in competition with those of countries which have had the advantage of them hitherto in such matters. His Highness spoke with concern of the appearance of cholera in a virulent form in certain districts of Guzerat. It is right to mention this, as the danger is one which can be largely mitigated by timely and energetic measures of sanitary precaution.

THE Local Government Bill is a source of growing anxiety and embarrassment to the Ministry. The Compensation Clauses which, contrary to all law and precedent, gave the publicans a vested interest in their licenses, always expressly limited to one year, were so fiercely assailed by the Temperance organizations—sustained by some three or four million teetotallers—that the Government, after the lesson of the Southampton election, dropped them incontinently. But as this abandonment of the Compensation Clauses would place the publicans absolutely at the mercy of the new county boards, the Government propose now to drop also the clause giving over to the boards the right hitherto pertaining to the magistrates of giving or withholding licenses. Local option, which was within sight, will thus recede again into the distant future. The old magisterial organization will be retained for licensing purposes ; the publicans will be reassured. But the Temperance organizations are not likely to submit tamely to the disappointment. That the Liberals should elect to be on the side of the sober, seeing that they can control elections in Unionist boroughs deemed particularly safe, goes without saying. That the Unionist Liberals should meet and agree to support the Cabinet in the elision of all the clauses relating to the burning question, is also a matter of course. The Government will have a majority in the House ; but the constituencies will be shaken by a new element of distrust and doubt. Was the Government, which always counted on the support of the publicans of the country, really going to concede local option to the Temperance clamour ? That will be a subject of heart-burning to the one side. On the other there will be little disposition to make allowances for the political exigencies which sacrifice the hope that at length every district would acquire the right of controlling the drink traffic.

OUR correspondent "M. F." who wrote pointing out that the guaranteed railways get their supplies from Europe at the rate of 1s. 10d. per rupee, the Government paying the difference between that rate and the 1s. 4d. of the current rate of exchange, and argued that if the railways had to get their supplies from England without getting sixpence in the rupee from Government they would work at heavy loss, appears to have been under a misapprehension. It is true that for new lines and works made out of capital the conversion of the rupee is still made at the rate of 1s. 10d., which was fixed when the rupee was above that exchange value. For the years during which the rupee was at current exchange worth more than the conversion rate the railway purchases in England were made at 1s. 10d. But purchases made out of revenue for the working of the lines—consumable stores such as coal, oil, rails for renewal and the like—are paid for at the ordinary rate of exchange. These purchases on revenue account are now by far the largest and most important, the expenditure on capital account in England for the old railways being inconsiderable. Why the arbitrary rate of 1s. 10d. was originally fixed, and why having been fixed it is persevered in when it is sixpence in excess of the prosaic reality, it is not easy to understand. But the sweeping assertion that if the railways paid for their supplies at the current rate of exchange the apparent profits would be shown to be a heavy loss, was founded on a mistaken estimate of the extent to which the Government acts as a good genius to the railways.

THE Government Treasury at Umballa narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Friday last. The fire was caused through a lighted match having been thrown on some empty bags. Fortunately it was accidentally discovered before the flames had time to spread.

THE reconstruction of the Ponnair and Gadilam bridges, in South Arcot, destroyed by the floods of 1884, has been sanctioned by the Madras Government.

THE Lucknow paper states that Maharani Indur Koer, the senior widow of the late Maharaja of Bulrampur, is lying dangerously ill.

COMMITTEES have been formed in Rangoon with a view to raising funds for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Rev. James A. Colbeck.

ON Sunday, the 17th instant, the inhabitants of Julgaon, in the Akola district, witnessed a most unprecedented fall of 7·75 inches rain in six hours, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. The total fall of rain since the 6th to date (23rd) is 10 inches ; the highest registration in the province this season. Julgaon is the head-quarters of the taluk. The oldest inhabitant declares that the 7·75 inches of rainfall in one continual shower was never before known in this province. In other districts the rainfall average is about 4·94 inches to date. The sowing of the kharif crops is in active progress. The public health at present is reported very satisfactory.

A CORRESPONDENT from Buldana, Berar, writes that either a tiger or a panther in the Botha forests has killed two native children and severely mauled others. The Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police went after the man-eating brute, but their beat proved futile. As the habitation of Mr. Stripes is not far from Khangaon—which boasts of several sportsmen—a hunt should be got up before the rain sets in. Mr. Fraser, who was mauled by a tiger in the Ellichpore (not Amraoti) district, is doing well. The tiger was first wounded by him when it fell as if dead ; Mr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MOTION OF CENSURE ON THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

In the House of Commons last evening, the Orders of the Day having been postponed, Mr. John Morley, and not Mr. Gladstone, moved a vote of censure on the working of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act in Ireland.

In his speech, Mr. Morley inveighed against the brutality with which the Act was worked by the orders of the Government, and pointed out that the honorable member for East Mayo (Mr. John Dillon) was sent to prison merely with the object of killing a political opponent.

Mr. Goschen, in criticizing the speech of Mr. Morley, insisted that the Act was gradually proving to the people of Ireland the power of law over disorder, and he did not despair that its enforcement will result in putting an end to the agrarian troubles.

The debate has been adjourned.

THE OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, JUNE 25.

The ceremony here to-day passed off most brilliantly.

THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25.

The Republican Convention at Chicago has nominated General Harrison (Senator, Indiana) as the candidate for the Presidentship of the United States.

INVESTITURE OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 26.

H. H. the Nizam held a large durbar, at 7-30 last evening, for the purpose of conferring the Dewani Khillat upon Sir Asman Jah. The durbar was attended by all the principal nobles, officials, jemadars and officers of the State, and was the largest durbar seen here for a long time. The Minister was presented with seven pieces of jewellery, valued at a lakh of rupees, also a durbar dress which had belonged to the famous Nizam Ali Khan. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Nizam received nazars of all present. A grand procession was then formed to accompany the Minister, who was surrounded by a splendid retinue. He rode on an elephant through the streets to his own palace. Immense crowds rendered progress almost impossible, and testified to the great popularity achieved by the Minister.

Everybody is grateful to the Resident and Viceroy for acceding to the Nizam's wish to confirm his Minister. Relations between both Governments are now more satisfactory than they have been for some time past, largely owing to the tact, courtesy and good will of Mr. Howell, the Resident.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with homeward Indian mails of 19th inst., arrived here, at 9 p. m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 25.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Bombay via Marseilles this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 23rd inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia left Singapore for Bombay, at 5 p. m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Bangkok-Saigon, interrupted.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried recently in the Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff was Miss Sarah Benson, daughter of a farmer near Edenbridge, and the defendant was Mr. Liberty Durrant, a farmer in the same locality. For the defence it was urged that it was merely a case of keeping company and not one of engaged lovers; but Mr. Justice Mathew thought that the jury would not attach too much importance to that fine distinction. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 damages, for which judgment was pronounced.

Mr. Gladstone has acknowledged the receipt of a note and pamphlet by Mr. Seymour Keay, the main object of which was to show that there is no foundation in fact for a belief which Mr. Keay describes as having been largely entertained in this country, and acted on by our statesmen three years ago to the verge of a war with Russia, namely, that we are bound by an engagement to the Ameer of Afghanistan to guarantee the integrity of his north-western frontier. Mr. Gladstone's letter is as follows:—"Hawarden Castle, Chester, 29th May, 1888.—Dear Sir,—On coming here for Whitsuntide I found your note and tract sent while I was abroad. I do not perceive that, in speaking of our obligations or intentions to the Ameer I used the word 'guarantee,' which, however, has been employed in a somewhat relaxed sense by some high authorities, for example—Lord Palmerston.—Your most faithful and obedient, W. E. Gladstone." Mr. Keay sent a reply, in which he said he gathered from this note that, in Mr. Gladstone's view, if the word "guarantee" were used at all with reference to our engagement to the Ameer, it should only be employed "in a somewhat relaxed sense," and not as implying that we are bound to fight Russia on the north-western frontier of Afghanistan. He added: "As it is of great importance that the English people should know the truth regarding this matter, kindly say if you have any objection to my publishing your note together with this reply." To this Mr. Gladstone replied as follows: "With W. E. G.'s compliments. There is no objection.—London, June 7, 1888."

H. H. THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY forenoon the up-platform of the Victoria Terminus was the scene of unusual excitement in connection with the expected arrival of H. H. the Gaekwar from Ootacamund. In the carriage-way under the portico of the station were drawn up a large number of conveyances, including a carriage-and-four belonging to his Highness the Aga Khan, which was intended to convey the Gaekwar from the station to the Aga Khan's bungalow at Malabar Hill, and several carriages drawn by pairs of horses, intended for the Durbar officials. A large crowd of natives had collected at the station and in the public footpaths to see the Gaekwar. A portion of the platform floor was carpeted, and a number of chairs were provided for the accommodation of those who came to meet his Highness. Among those present at the station were the Hon. Kazee Shahbudin, C. I. E., Major Bisset, Messrs. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Javerilal Umiashanker, Ranchordas Vundrawandas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Rao Bahadoor Ambalal Sakurlal Desai, Mr. Jaisingrao Angria, Sirsoobha of Baroda, Messrs. Cursetjee Rustomjee, Chief Justice of Baroda, Dinshaw Ardasir Taleyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, Abbas S. Tyebjee, chief officer in attendance on the Gaekwar, Ruttonjee Sorabjee Moonshee, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. Batukram, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Shamjee Krishna Varma, Dewan of Rutlam, J. C. Cama, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Oomer Jamal, Jehangir Byramjee, Virchund Dipchund, Ballajee Pandurang, Bhaskerrao Balkrishnajee Pitale, (the State Agent in Bombay) M. B. Dadabhoy, Ghellabhai Haridas, Yeshwant M. Athlaye, &c. The special train conveying his Highness steamed into the station at the appointed time, 11-45 a. m., bringing also Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, Anandrao and Sampatrao, the Gaekwar's brothers, Messrs. Luxmon Jagonnath and Manibhai Jashbhai, the Dewan and Naib Dewan, &c. The Gaekwar, who wore a white *angrikha* and had a necklace of big pearls round his neck, shook hands with several of those present, while others were introduced to him. He was decorated with garlands of flowers by Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee and others; and after a few minutes' stay at the station, when he thanked the gentlemen present for their attendance, drove away, in the company of the Dewan and his brother Anandrao, to the Aga Khan's bungalow at Malabar Hill.

H. H.'s DEPARTURE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR left yesterday afternoon for Europe by the P. and O. steamer Clyde. He took his departure from the Mazagon Bunder, where he arrived at about 3 o'clock in a splendid carriage-and-four belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan. There was a numerous attendance of European and native gentlemen to bid goodbye to the Maharaja; but as they were mostly the same that were present at the Bori Bunder Station in the morning to receive his Highness, we refrain from repeating their names. The list may, however, be supplemented with the names of a few gentlemen who were present only at the Bunder. Among these were Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Purshotamrai Zala, Naib Dewan of Junaghad, Mr. Munsookhram Suryaram, and Mr. Rustomji P. Bilimoria. His Highness was decorated with a garland of flowers by Mr. Shivjee Nathoo, on behalf of the Aga Khan, and presented with floral wreathes and bouquets by others. The Gaekwar went on board in a Government steam launch. He is accompanied by Mr. N. M. Elliott, Mr. Sampatrao, brother of his Highness, Mr. Cheemnashaeb Mohote, Mr. Abbas Tyebjee, Dr. Batukram, and six native attendants. Rao Bahadoor Luxmunrao Jugoonath, Dewan of Baroda, went on board to see his Highness off.

CHOLERA IN BOREBHAT LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a permanent resident of Borebhat Lane, but at present I have removed myself and family to Bhawoo Russool's house, in Girgaum Road, for safety, because within thirteen days about fourteen or fifteen fatal cases of cholera have occurred in this quarter, and last year about this time there were cases of fever arising from the bad odours produced from the cesspools in that neighbourhood. In the month of May last the Corporation of Bombay, yielding to the arguments of Municipal officials, rejected the proper remedy proposed by the residents of Borebhat Lane for mitigating the cesspool nuisance in that locality.

It was feared the unhealthy and unwholesome air that we breathe would one day result in serious consequences. This has actually come to pass. I write this with a view to induce the Municipal authorities to take early measures to remove the cesspools and to relieve us of the nuisance above complained of.—Yours, &c.,

MORESHWAR GANPAT,
Clerk, H. M.'s Mint.

Bombay, June 26.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask you to publish in your paper the enclosed letter in answer to an article, which appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*, containing a series of mistatements calculated to do injury to, and misrepresent the work of, the Seamen's Institute? The editor, instead of publishing my letter, culled from it such odd sentences as best served his own purpose, garbling a response which any other editor would have published in full. This may be in accordance with the *Bombay Guardian's* sense of justice, but I feel sure it does not accord with yours.—Yours, &c.,

W. A. H. ELLISON.

"Sir,—I presume that the writer of the article in your last issue in which the character of the recreation provided for sailors at the Seamen's Institute is so severely commented upon was not present at the performance in question. I was, and if he will attach any value to my judgment in the matter, I may assure him that he would have enjoyed the entertainment as much as every one did who was present, and that if he had honoured it with a notice he would have given it one very different from the not too kindly paragraph which has called for this letter from me. The editor of the *Guardian* and myself have, I am sure, many more beliefs in common than in dispute, and until he says so I shall decline to think that he looks on the amusement of his neighbours as in itself sinful or upon a hearty laugh as an offence past forgiveness.

Our work, like the human nature in the midst of which it is carried on, has many aspects. With some we deal in the Institute, which meets the secular wants of our seafaring population, endeavouring to brighten their evenings by recreation which I for one, so long as it is not harmful, cannot grudge them; with others we deal in St. Nicholas Church, which is never put to any other purpose than the supply of the spiritual needs of the large class to whom Church and Institute, as a whole, minister. I hope I have now alleviated the pain which you say has been caused you on hearing how our sailors amuse themselves.

As to my title, at which you take offence, I did not invent it or take it to myself. Unfortunately, it has been held by my predecessors for fifty years, and my committee not having authorized me to abandon it I must still, with due apologies, subscribe myself,

THE HARBOUR CHAPLAIN."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court which opens to-day. There are in all seven cases committed for trial by the Presidency Magistrates—three by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, two by Mr. Ryan, and two by Mr Hamilton. Of the fifteen prisoners implicated, six are Hindus, six Chinamen, and three Mahomedans. There is one case of attempted murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of forgery, one of extortion, one of criminal breach of trust, and two of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Wittal Sadashiv and Tookaram Ramjee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for forgery.
2. Wangsee, Houssee, John Chui, Appo, Nampow, and Wansow, Chinamen, committed by Mr. Ryan, for extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt; theft, and abetment thereof.
3. Shaik Mahomed Shaik Moosa, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for theft.
4. Goolam Hoosein Adum, *alias* Mona, committed by Mr. Ryan, for theft.
5. Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for the attempted murder of her husband.
6. Gainoo Vittoo, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
7. Nathuram Pitamber, Dewjee Dada, and Goverdhun Dewjee, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for theft and criminal breach of trust and abetment thereof.

PRESENTATION AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JUNE 23.

ON the 21st the Ahmednagar Railway Station presented a gay appearance after the departure of the mixed trains, as in honour of Mr. Dewey's departure the employès on the Dhond and Munmar line had arranged to give a farewell dance, invitations for which had been issued far and wide. The third class waiting room had been, by willing hands, transformed into a suitable dancing hall, by the addition of varied decorations, Chinese lanterns, &c.; and the neat and pretty appearance it presented when lighted up elicited the admiration of the guests. About 8 p.m. the guests from Dhond and Nagar began to assemble, the band of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, kindly lent by the officers for the occasion, discoursing sweet music; and an enthusiastic and hearty reception was accorded Mr. Dewey and his successor, Mr. Carreras, on their appearance. Dancing was kept up with spirit till the small hours of the morning, and I believe one and all enjoyed a pleasant evening. One characteristic of this entertainment was the absence of all liquors, probably due to the Railway Chief Constable, who was one of the originators of it, being a staunch advocate of total abstinence and a Member of the I. O. G. T.

On the following evening a large and mixed gathering of the employès and public, the latter including magistrates, lawyers, merchants and Government servants, assembled in the same room to do honour to Mr. Dewey. Three pan-soopari entertainments had been organised, representing the employès, lawyers and another section of the Nagar community. The limited space was insufficient for the accommodation of all, numbers occupying the verandahs. Mr. Dewey was received with due honour on his entrance, and pan, attar, lavender, garlands, etc., were freely distributed. A railway employe addressed the assembly on the object of the gathering in a few terse sentences, referring to the esteem, respect and affection Mr. Dewey had deservedly earned from all classes for his kindness, consideration and the justice which he had displayed in his career. Expressions of good-will were very good in their way, but he, the speaker, believed in tangible proofs, and was glad to find that tangible evidence of their good-will to and regard for Mr. Dewey was forthcoming. The following address was then read:—

"To Cornelius Henry Dewey, Esq.,
Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, Dhond and Munmar State Railway.

"Sir,—It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain, we, a few of the Dhond and Munmar District who are able to attend on our own behalf and that of those whose duties unfortunately prevent their attendance, meet you here this evening. The pleasure is owing to your promotion to a higher and more lucrative appointment, and the pain, to your departure from our midst. We sincerely trust, however, you and your good lady will enjoy every happiness and good health where you are going.

There are several here who can with pride claim to have had the good fortune to have worked under your supervision before your advent to this district; these, with those who have come under your authority since, cordially and heartily combine, on this occasion, to testify their esteem and respect for you.

We beg to observe that your good-heartedness, kindly disposition, consideration for our interests, and justice extended to us on all occasions, are here gratefully acknowledged. We thank you very much for your kindly presence here this evening, and beg your kind acceptance of this token for your wife on account of our esteem and respect for you. We also tender our best wishes to Mrs. Dewey for her happiness and long life."

Mr. Dewey, it was observed, was much affected at this spontaneous outburst of affection, and in a few appropriate words he thanked the donors, on behalf of his absent good lady, for this mark of their regard for him. He observed, he had tried to do his duty to all classes under his sway, and it was gratifying to his feelings to learn he had succeeded. The merit of this was due to the ready aid afforded him by his subordinates, on which he had depended, and which had been cordially and heartily rendered him on all occasions. This had therefore in a large measure contributed to his satisfactory and successful regime. He regretted the absence, from indisposition, of Mrs. Dewey on this occasion, deeply felt the expressions of good-will and respect that had been testified for him by those present as well as those unavoidably absent—feelings that had been enhanced by the gift to his wife, which would recall many pleasant reminiscences of his connection with the Dhond and Munmar line, and concluded by wishing all the blessings of peace, plenty and prosperity. The souvenir presented to Mrs. Dewey consisted of a solid silver tea set comprising tea-pot, milk jug, sugar basin and sugar tongs, of neat pattern.

Mr. Dewey held charge of the Dhond and Munmar District, as Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, for over four years, and by his courtesy and kindness earned the gratitude, respect and esteem of all he came in contact with, whether in his official or private capacity. His departure is much regretted, but on the other hand his well-earned promotion to Sholapur as District Traffic Superintendent, carrying as it does increased emolument, increased responsibility and a wider field of usefulness, is heartily welcomed by, and gratifying to, all he leaves behind him. On every side testimony is borne to his energy, experience, thorough acquaintance with the native character, knowledge of Vernacular (he is conversant with four languages, Persian, Mahratti, Hindustani and Guzerati), and his justice in all his dealings. His promotion therefore is accepted and recognised by all classes as a just tribute to his sterling worth and long and faithful services to the Company.

Mr. Dewey left Nagar on Friday evening amidst the regrets and good wishes of numbers who crowded round to say farewell.

THE NUISANCE IN GRANT ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with every word written by your correspondent "Public" about the "abominable nuisance" near the Grant Road Station. The open drain to which "Public" refers emits most dangerous odour and gas, and the Municipal authorities ought at once to look to the matter. Bombay claims to be "the first city in India," and disputes Calcutta's title of the "City of Palaces;" but before it can lay claim to that title it must cease to be the "City of Odours," for at present each street has its own peculiar smell.—Yours, &c.,

BANAJEE.

HEROD OUT-HERODED.

IN a recent issue of the *Daily News* a writer remarks:—

After all the ridicule that has been showered upon him in a sceptical age, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly will doubtless learn with a lively satisfaction that confirmation is forthcoming of the truth of his great cryptogram discovery respecting the authorship of the plays usually attributed to Shakespeare. Mr. Gilpin Pyle, of St. Paul, Minnesota, pursuing the investigations of his distinguished fellow-countryman, and applying the mathematical rules laid down by him to six pages of "Hamlet" as printed in the first collected edition of 1623, has succeeded in establishing the remarkable fact that Lord Bacon was not only the author of the plays, but that he was aware that Mr. Donnelly was destined to proclaim the fact to all the world. It will be remembered that there are in the cryptogram certain "root-numbers," which are combined at pleasure with a vast number of modifiers, consisting of the number of words in a particular column, page, or subdivision of one of the plays, plus or minus the hyphenated and bracketed words. Mr. Donnelly counts backwards or forwards at pleasure, from either the top or bottom of the page, and from the beginning to the end of each scene, until he lights upon certain words or portions of words. To all this Mr. Pyle has conformed strictly according to rule, and the words he has obtained run thus: "Don nill he, the author, politician and mountebanke, will worke out the secret of this play. The sage is a daysie." With regard to the latter sentence there is likely to be much difference of opinion among commentators, but as to the meaning of the preceding words no candid person will venture even to hint a doubt. It is obvious that considering the extreme adaptablity of the conditions of the new mathematical pastime, still further revelations may be looked forward to by a not over-expectant public.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	7 27	9 18	9 23	8 80
June 25, Monday	.....	.....	.....	0 27
„ 26, Tuesday	0 10	0 27	0 21	.....
Total..	7 37	9 45	9 44	9 7
Total corresponding date of last year ...	21 91	22 4	19 47	22 57

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

THE following extracts from the directors' report of the above company up to 30th April, 1887, will be found of interest in connection with the arrangements between the concessionaires and the mining experts, disclosed to the House of Commons' Committee by Mr. Watson:—

"The directors beg to submit the balance-sheet of the company made up to the 30th April, 1887. The expenditure to that date amounted to £6,805 18s. 6d., leaving a balance of cash in hand of £68,194 1s. 6d.

"Since the formation of the company its operations have been directed to the development of the Singareni coal-field, and the Golconda diamond mines, and to the general prospecting of the country with a view to the opening up and working of gold, iron and other mineral products.

"Singareni Coal-field.—The report of Mr. Theodore W. Hughes Hughes, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, whose services have been lent to the company by that Government, has recently been sent to the shareholders. This report shows that on a most careful and moderate estimate the field contains, after allowing 40 per cent. for waste, 94 million tons of good steam coal, in four seams at various depths within 300 feet of the surface. Until the completion of the railway to the mines which is daily expected it is impossible to transport thither the machinery necessary for opening out the workings to the extent which will enable the company to supply the certain large and immediate demand. Much good work has been done in opening out the underground workings. Hauling machinery for raising the coal to the surface with the necessary underground appliances has been ordered, and will be set up immediately after its delivery at the mines. The company's agent in India has been instructed to make every effort to ensure a daily output of at least 1,000 tons and he states that, with the machinery ordered for the equipment of four pits and sufficiently long galleries, he hopes to do this by the end of October next.

"Iron.—Mr. Hughes' report shows that 'there is an exhaustless supply of iron ore and limestone within a stone's throw of the coal.' The ore is magnetic and hæmatitic, and very rich, and lies close to the surface.

"The board is now engaged in preparing a careful estimate of the cost of setting up blast furnaces and rolling mills for the purpose of producing not only pig iron and castings, but rolled iron and steel of all descriptons, including rails and sleepers. So far as present inquiries and estimates show, there seems every reason to believe that, with the cheap ore, fuel, limestone, machinery and labour which is procurable the cost of producing iron and steel on the spot will, be far below that at which they can be imported into India; consequently there should be a great and profitable future for this industry.

"Gold.—Mr. Hughes has discovered what he believes to be valuable gold field, and experimental operations are now being carried on in order to ascertain its value.

"The Government of his Highness the Nizam has recently purchased 12,500 shares in the company, being one-eighth of the whole capital, and has expressed its intention to hold these shares. On this condition the board accepting the nomination, by the Government, of the Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, has appointed him a director of the company. The Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C. I. E., Home Secretary to his Highness the Nizam's Government, has also been appointed to a seat on the Board, and will act as a director in India, where his services will be of great value to the company in watching its operations and communicating its views to the Government."

CRICKET.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT *VS.* R. A. SERJEANTS.

A CRICKET-MATCH took place on Saturday, 23rd instant, in front of the Municipal Offices, between the Ordnance Department and Serjeants R. A. The chief feature of the match was the good luck of the Ordnance and the equally bad of the Gunners, but the latter hope to turn the tables when the return comes off in their own lines. Appended are the scores:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Innings.

Condr Arnold, b Hodges	2
Serjt Colhoun, c Tupper, b Claridge	12
Lieut Penstone, b Hodges	19
Sub-Condr Kennedy, b Hodges	4
Mr Pincent, b Tait	17
Serjt Ploomby, c Hewes, b Hodges	2
Mr Bomanjee, b Tait	48
Mr Eduljee, b Hodges	0
Serjt Holborn, b Claridge	22
Serjt Evans, st Hodges	3
Sub-Condr Dowby, not out	14
Extras	10
Total	133

R. A. SERJEANTS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Serjt Hodges, run out	0	not out	16
Serjt Sullivan, c and b Pincent	3		
Serjt Newsome, b Penstone	0		
Serjt Claridge, b Pincent	1		
Serjt Millard, b Penstone	1		
Serjt T H Hewes, b Pincent	1	b Pincent	10
Serjt Tait, b Pincent	3		
Serjt J A Hewes, b Pincent	0		
Serjt Tupper, b Pincent	3		
Serjt Doward, b Penstone	2		
Serjt McIntyre, not out	3		
Extras	11	Extras	1
Total	28	Total	27

PARSEE C. C. *VS.* YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CLUB.

THE Parsee Cricket Club, which needs but little introduction, having done battle individually for several years with the best Gymkhana and regimental teams here and abroad, played the first of a pretty long programme when they met the Zoroastrian Club on Sunday last. The match, as was anticipated, ended in a hollow victory for the veterans. The leading features of the match were the excellent batting displayed by Messrs. Gagrat, 40; Tapia, 25; Billimoria, 19; and Panthaki, 14; the latter exhibited correct play on the Parsee side, who was too much for the Zoroastrian bowling. The Zoroastrian in their innings could do little or nothing against the bowling of Messrs. Tapia and Billimoria. Subjoined are the full scores:—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

J. L. Billimoria, b Sooj	19
N. P. Pantuaki, b Sooj	14
D. B Balsara, c and b Sooj	4
B. D. Gagrat, c Nanporia, b Sooj	40
P. H. Canteen, stumped out	2
D. P. Tapia, b Sooj	25
M. R. Master, c Sooj, b Kaka	1
F. D. Doctor, not out	3
R. D. Kaka, c and b Sooj	0
K. M. Master, b Sooj	2
B. Antia, c Massani, b Sooj	3
	113
Extras	12
Total	125

ZOROASTRIANS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Massani, b Tapia	3	b Tapia	1
Nanporia, b Billimoria	3	b Billimoria	1
R. Hirda, c Panthaki, b Billimoria	8	Not out	1
Malegham, b Tapia	0	b Tapia	7
Nanporia, c and b Billimoria	1	b Billimoria	3
Kaka, b Tapia	0	Not out	9
D. Anklesaria, b Tapia	10	b Tapia	2
N. Sooj, b Billimoria	1	b Tapia	4
Dalal, b Tapia	1	Did not bat	
Bahadurji, c and b Billimoria	7	b Tapia	2
K. Anklesaria, not out	5	Run out	1
	39		31
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	44	Total	36

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Phœnix*, the new Karachi paper, the following paragraph, for the truth of which he vouches:—"The other day while Dr. Pollen was walking in the streets of Mirpur Mathelo he met a man riding a terribly-galled jackass. He stopped the man and remonstrated with him, and when a crowd gathered round him he pointed out to them how cruel it was to torture dumb animals in that fashion. He threatened to take the offender before the Magistrate. By this time quite a representative crowd consisting of the village *mukhi* and the *punchayet* among the rest had assembled, and the *mukhi* intervened on behalf of the offending man and begged the Saheb to pardon him. Said the Saheb, "the man did not hurt me and I cannot pardon him. Let him ask the donkey's pardon if he likes. Whereupon the *mukhi* and the offender both prostrated themselves before the ass, and the animal, struck no doubt with the unwonted humility of his torturer, brayed out some distinct notes of forgiveness as the crowd understood it. Afterwards the crowd dispersed pleased with the pleasant termination of what had threatened to be a serious trouble.

THE SHERISTEDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the letter published in your issue of the 23rd instant anent the *Sheristedar* and the *Chitnis*, I crave your indulgence to the following remarks on the subject. Of the many sources of emolument from which the *Sheristedar* and *Chitnis* draw a handsome profit, the following few, I am confident, will claim public notice:—(1) Land acquisition—for land valuation; (2) income tax; (3) dispute *re* ownership of land and property; (4) liquor permits; (5) blasting powder, gun and other licenses; (6) departmental examinations.

With regard to source No. 1, the fixing of valuation depends in the hands of the said officials, and the rates will be regulated according to their choice and pleasure, the Collectors being generally influenced by the arguments of the subordinates in question. Private parties are either unduly benefited or oppressed. As regards No. 2, the rate is generally determined in the same manner. In regard to No. 3, the *Sheristedar* and the *Chitnis* are also able to influence the actions of their superiors, and consequently that party which has propitiated them will naturally have an advantage. No. 4, Parties must propitiate the subordinates if they want to get their business transacted and completed to their satisfaction; and if no consideration is shown to these minor but practical powers, they are sure to raise a nest of hornets about the applicants. 5, In the matter of getting licenses, applicants have also to propitiate the said subordinates. If not, objections to the petitions are raised on the ground that such and such an applicant wants to blast in the neighbourhood of a populous village and so forth, that he does not appear to be a good man, and that there is nothing to determine his conduct and character. In regard to the gun licenses, the arguments are generally of a hobgoblin nature, *viz.*, that in some years past a murder was committed in the village of the applicant, that there are several licenses in the village to which he belongs, and that the reasons which he gives appear to be rather exaggerated. And these statements, if further enquiries are pushed forward by the applicants, are supported by the police department, wherein also our *Chitnises* and *Sheristedars* have their counterparts. As to No. 6, the passing of departmental examinations also depends upon the good-will of the persons referred to, and in giving marks they have wisdom enough to act on the principle of doing charity at home. To obtain their good favour on the alien race, they must be satisfied handsomely.

Trusting these remarks will prove beneficial,

Bombay, June 25. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE G. I. P. GOODS STATION AT BYCULLA.

THE following memorial to the Government against the closing of the Byculla Goods Station has been signed by about three hundred and fifty traders:—

The memorial of certain general merchants and dealers in country produce carrying on business in the Byculla District, Bombay.

Respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists, who are general merchants and dealers in the country produce, have learned, with very great concern, that it is in the contemplation of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company entirely to discontinue, after the end of the present month (June, 1888), the arrangements which have heretofore been in force for receipt and despatch of goods at and from the Byculla Station and to transfer them to the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

2. Your memorialists venture to think that when this change was under consideration the very serious loss and inconvenience which it would entail, not only upon your memorialists personally, but upon the public generally, was not realized.

3. Your memorialists would most respectfully point out that their respective places of business and warehouses are situate at Parel Road, Null Bazaar, Duncan Road, Bellasis Road, New Foras Road, and Grant Road, in fact, all within a comparatively short distance of the Byculla Railway Station, which forms a most excellent and convenient centre at and from which to receive and despatch the various articles and goods in which your memorialists trade.

4. Your memorialists would further most respectfully point out that for upwards of 35 years the goods shed in question has been located at the Byculla Railway Station, and it is, they venture to think, in a position far better suited for the convenience of the public generally, as well as for the purposes of trade, than if it were removed as contemplated to Waree Bunder.

5. Your memorialists would also point out that the country produce in which some of them trade is required for the daily consumption of the residents of the localities abovementioned, and being of a perishable nature, will not permit of any undue delay in its removal to the local markets for sale. Your memorialists apprehend that if goods of this description are taken to one general goods shed at Waree Bunder, that the enormous traffic at that station, particularly in the busy season, will prevent and greatly interfere with the quick delivery of such goods, and that consequently they will greatly depreciate in value and in many cases become almost unsaleable. The removal of the goods shed to Waree Bunder will very greatly increase the distance from the markets in the aforesaid localities, thus entailing additional expense for cartage, and a consequent enhancement in the selling price of the goods which will materially affect the consumers thereof.

6. It is with much regret that your memorialists notice that the G. I. P. Railway Company in constructing their new station at Byculla are making no provision for the receipt and despatch of goods, notwithstanding that the Company's accounts show that the goods station at the present station has been so largely availed of in the past.

Your memorialists under the circumstances most respectfully pray that your Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to take this matter into favourable consideration, and that pending your Excellency's final decision thereon, orders may be issued to the railway authorities to postpone carrying into effect the change they contemplate. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. B. MACCALL, 4th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifles, is appointed Commandant of the Details, Camp Kailana, C hakrata.

LIEUTENANT H. G. MAJENDIE, 4th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade, is appointed Adjutant of the Details, Camp Kailana, Chakrata.

THE undermentioned medical officers, having reported their arrival from England, have been directed, under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, to proceed to the stations noted against their names, and report themselves to the Deputy Surgeons-General of the Divisions and Districts, for duty:—Surgeon-Major C. F. Churchill, M.S., to Cherat, for temporary medical charge of the Station Hospital at that station; Surgeon J. Stevenson to Calcutta; and Surgeon J. S. Edye, to Mean Meer.

LIEUTENANT R. SINGER, R.A., has been granted general leave from 1st July to 1st October, 1888.

THE undermentioned officers have been permitted to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which assembles at the new Secretariat on Monday, the 2nd proximo:—Hindoostani Higher Standard.—Lieutenants De Lisle, 2nd Durham Regiment; J. G. Westropp, 1st Bombay L. I.; D. Baker, 2nd Bombay N. I; H. Lowther, 26th B. N. I.; G. Sartorius, 2nd N. Stafford Regiment; and S. M. Renny, R.A., and Surgeon T. E. Dyson, I.M.S. Persian Higher Standard.—Captain C. M. Western, T-1, R.A. Persian High Proficiency.—Lieut. D. R. Thomson, 28th Bombay Pioneers; and Surgeon S. Hussan, I.M.S. Urdu High Proficiency.—Lieutenant F. M. de Batts, No. 1, Mountain Battery. Arabic Higher Proficiency.—Surgeon M. J. Kelawala, I.M.S.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

HOW ENGLAND IS ARMING.

WITH a view to witnessing the rapidity with which England is at present arming, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently visited the Woolwich Arsenal, and writes the appended account of his visit:—

The unsatisfactory condition of our home defence is undeniably the question of the hour. As it is mainly to Woolwich that the country must look for formidable weapons and improved war material, I went down to the Arsenal a few days ago to see what was to be seen. Having satisfactorily established our identity, we were furnished with a capable guide from among the skilled workmen, and at once started upon our tour of observation and inquiry. The huge chimneys (one of them several feet higher than the Monument), the enormous blast furnaces belching forth sheets of savage flame, the din of the steam hammers, the rattle of gear and wheels all about us, and the cosy, sooty aspect of the place generally, were very much more suggestive of Lancashire, or a bit of the Black Country, than of peaceful, pastoral Kent. A curious church-like edifice attracted our attention just inside the main gates. We were informed that this diminutive building, which is very often overlooked by strangers, was in fact the germ of the colossal group of factories which now close it in and overshadow it on every side. In this old fashioned and now deserted shop, still called the Brass Foundry, the first cannon which England ever

ber, is virtually our *only source of supply* for guns and war material. Reliance for its protection cannot be placed upon the forts at the mouth of the Medway or at Sheerness. Recent reports have shown these defences to be no defences at all as they lack the chief essential to making them of real use in time of need—namely, guns which could effectually command the sea route to London. It is all very well for Mr. Stanhope to talk lightly about its being impossible for an enemy to enter the Thames, sack the Arsenal and bombard London. But facts are stubborn things, nevertheless, and the country is by no means inclined to take a rosy view of things at the present moment in regard to our home defences..

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ship Valiant, 1,583 tons, Captain F Douglas, cleared out yesterday, for Calcutta, laden with 55,110 maunds of salt.

THE B I S N steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J A Magenis, with mails from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday. She had a general cargo and four men of H M S Turquoise and about 160 deck passengers. Two Arab prisoners, from Muscat, were brought under escort, to be made over to the Bombay Police. They have been sent here by the British Resident, and are charged with coining counterfeit coins.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Canterbury ...	2099	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Roumania...	2207	T. H. Hillcoat ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Forbes.	1590	R. G. Taitt..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Rockcliff.....	1496	Borwick	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Chicago	1750	J. W. Jones	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Amphitrite .	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bangalore ...	1304	W. Fairweather	Q	H. Kasum Josep

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Elton	1708	Campbell	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clyde	1415	W. D. Mudie ...	2	P. & O. Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Virginia	1515	J. Dixon	4	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Asama.....	2449	F. Newell	5	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	6	M. Mackenzie.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	7	K. Nixon & Co.
S.S. Stura	1416	T. Caboara	8	F. Bozzoni.....
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ Methley Hall	2241	A. Buck	10	E. Bates & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	11	V. Ebram.
„ Robt. Harrowing....	1395	A. Hughson	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Kohinur (s)	Edge.....	Calcutta, June 1.
	Kilwa (s)	Magenis	Busreh via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Clyde (s)..	Mudie	London & Brindisi.
	Merton Hall (s) ..	Hughs	Liverpool and Marseilles.
27	Valiant	Douglas	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kohinur, for the Coast Ports and Calcutta.
„ Leslie, for Havre and Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury s—160 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 57 bales wool, S Dossa ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Kirby Hall s—1 bale cotton, W J Fernie.

FOR LONDON.

Roumania s—28 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co ; 412 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 21 bales hides, G M Dharamsey ; 25 cases indigo, G Kallian ; 45 cwts gum, O Esmail; 17 bales cotton, D Megji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 1 bale botton, W J Fernie ; 12 bales skins, E Latham and Co ; 260 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell ; 50 cwts gum, S Runchordas ; 55 cwts gum, G Nurput ; 9 bales hides, Fazel and Co ; 650 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee ; 15 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhai ; 13 bales hides, B Boga.

Clyde s—2 boxes gold bars, (Rs 176,800) The Comptoir D Es Compte de Paris ; 11 boxes silver and gold coins, G Mulhowraw.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—30 bales wool, R Cooverji ; 117 bales gunny cuttings, Punnett and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rockcliff s—14 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 280 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Company, Limited.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—200 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,046 cwts rapeseed, and 976 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assama s—584 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Roumania s—150 cwts coffee and 50 cwts tin block, H Z Abedin.

FOR KOBE.

Deccan s—165 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales yarn, E Latham and Co ; 23 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—48 cwts cloves, P Soorji 73 cwts cloves, T Godhoo ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 117 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 5 cwts ivory and 83 cwts drags, M M Essabhai ; 87 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—75 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 65 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 175 bales long cloth and 10 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist T cloth, Tatta and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinur s—100 bales cotton, R Foolchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Brereton, Lieut-Col, Madras, R A, from leave, from England.

JUNE 25.

Shewen, Lieut, 4th Infantry, H C, from furlough, from England.

Prichard, Capt, D A A G, Belgaum, on leave, from Belgaum.

JUNE 26.

Tisdall, Lieut, R A, on furlough, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Brereton, Col, Madras, R A, off leave, to Madras.

JUNE 26.

Wodehouse, Col, Bombay Polt Dept, on duty, to Kolahpur.

Becher, Capt, R A, on sick leave, to England.

Askwith, Lieut, Bombay, RA, on leave, to England.

Wortabet, Surgn, Madras, on furlough, to England.

Tisdall, Lieut. Bombay, R A, on furlough, to England.

Francklyn, Col, Madras, Comt Dept, on furlough to England.

" ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

" BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

A JAPANESE STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tokio on April 24th, sends the following interesting story to the *Times* :—

Spring is of all seasons the most delightful in Japan. To winter's rigours, which in the flimsy dwellings of the Japanese are nothing short of severe, succeed two or three months of generally pleasant weather. Lit by a warm sun and no longer swept by Siberian blasts, the land bursts suddenly into a beauty peculiarly its own. Maple-sprouts begin to blush in the woods ; several kinds of flowering trees successively put forth their exquisite blossoms ; and many-hued varieties of camellia and azalea deck the gardens with a blaze of colour. To all classes of the nature-loving Japanese this floral epoch is a time of festival. While the higher ranks of society, from the Sovereign downwards, exhibit the glories of their private grounds to parties of invited guests, every city and town has what may be called its natural flower-shows, open to all comers. In the parks, gardens, and temple grounds, by river and lake margins, and at choice spots in the suburbs, are to be found groves of flowering plum, peach, and cherry trees, which from early March until late in April are thronged by happy swarms of admiring visitors, clad in holiday raiment and bent on genuine but simple pleasure. Young men and maidens, old folks and children, alike flock to these gatherings, which form one of the most attractive and characteristic features of the national life. To a stranger unaccustomed to Japanese crowds the scene is full of novelty and interest. He must be a poor observer indeed who fails to be struck by the singular capacity for innocent enjoyment that is displayed by those around him—by their love of natural beauties, their wonderful politeness to one another, their pleasant ripple of conversation, and their picturesque appearance. And to the watchful looker-on there will surely be manifested something of the happy and tender relation between parents and children which is the fruit partly of their sunshiny disposition, and partly of that most hallowed of all articles of Japanese faith, the doctrine of filial reverence. Among such people and in such a scene, at the famed Gion temple in Kyoto, the " city of gardens," there happened very lately a dramatic incident in which the dying embers of an old feudal practice flashed into momentary brightness. The world may never hear again a tale from real life in this country so strangely connecting the present with the past. Let me, then, tell it in the style of the Japanese narrator.

A few days ago a Japanese named Suda Tomojiro, advanced in years, went for a day's outing to see the cherry-blossoms at Gion, accompanied by his daughter Kuni, a charming girl of 18 or 19. After a long stroll, spent in admiring the beautiful flowers, they sat down to rest beneath a fine cherry-tree outside of the temple gates, where Suda was not sorry to refresh himself from the *sake* bottle which Japanese generally take with them on such occasions. Hard by, and similarly occupied, was another Japanese, about 45 years old, accompanied by a lad just out of his teens. As soon as this stranger cast his eyes on Suda, his features underwent an extraordinary change ; and, although his young companion, seemingly apprehensive of some evil, sought to divert his attention, his gaze was kept intently riveted on the face of his elderly neighbour. At length, after scrutinizing Suda in this wise for a space of some minutes, he inquired in an excited tone whether his name was not Suda Tomojiro. The latter, assenting, asked him, with some surprise, what his business might be. To this the stranger replied, " I am a younger brother of Meyada Hironda, formerly a *samurai* of Hikone, whom you, his fellow-clansman, slew. To avenge my dead brother I have for long years sought you far and near, but always without success, until this auspicious day which has brought us together. Do you not remember that affair ?" " I it indeed was," answered Suda, " who slew your brother, but I slew him justly because he offered me insult—a provocation which no *samurai* could brook. If you seek revenge, think not that I, a *samurai* of the old time, shall evade you ; we will cross swords as becomes men of our birth. Take revenge on me if you can. I am ready at any time." The two *samurai* then arranged to meet in combat that very night at Reizan, and were about to solemnize their agreement with a libation of *sake* when the agony of Kuni, hitherto suppressed, broke forth. Bursting into tears and seizing her parent's hand, she conjured him not to pledge himself to this terrible duel, and besought him at least to reflect on what would become of her were she to lose the father whom she so loved and to whom she owed so much. At this appeal, the stranger, by name Kakujiro, was greatly moved and hung down his head. " It was some 13 years ago," he at length said, " that business brought me to this city, together with my wife and our little daughter, who was then six years old. We went to worship at the Kitano shrine and lost our child in the crowd ; nor, in spite of the utmost efforts, were we ever able to find her again. My wife soon afterwards died, broken-hearted at this sad calamity. Were our child living now, she would be grown at this your daughter." During Kakujiro's recital Suda's face displayed unusual interest. At its close he drew near to the narrator, and said," You have told me you lost your daughter at Kitano when she was six years old. Now, this little maid, it so happens, is not my real daughter, but a lost child, found by my wife near the Kitano shrine about the very time of which you speak. Never having been blessed with any children, we adopted her as our own daughter. But it seems not at all impossible that she is the very child whom you lost." " I have heard my wife say," replied Kakujiro," that our daughter wore at the time a bag containing three charms, by which she could easily be identified." Almost before he had finished speaking, Kuni produced from her bosom a little bag, out of which she eagerly drew three charms, asking whether they corresponded with those of the lost child. Kakujiro at once recognized them, and, in the joy of this great discovery, the duel was forgotten, until Kuni, reverting to it, entreated her newly-found father to abandon all thought of revenge upon one to whom she owed the deepest debt of gratitude. He, unable to insist, was silent, when the lad in his company for the first time spoke, avowing not only that the case was clearly one for reconciliation, but that revenge after the manner of feudal times was now a thing of the past. This declaration satisfied both sides—Suda because he had only accepted the contest when forced upon him, Kakujiro because of the discovery that Suda was his own child's foster-father. So the little party went happily away to celebrate the joyful discovery of the long lost daughter and to vow ties of future relationship between the two men who but a few minutes before had been resolved on mortal combat.

AT the Marlborough-street Police-court on the 7th inst., General Sir Robert O. Bright, of Normandy Park, Guildford, was summoned by Charles Heffer, of Vauxhall-street, for assaulting him on the 24th ult. The complainant said that he was pushing a milk perambulator along Oxford-street in the direction of Hyde Park. At the corner of Duke-street he had to wait until the traffic had passed by. The defendant was in the roadway in front of him, and stepped back to avoid a carriage. He (the complainant) was just proceeding with his barrow, when the wheel caught the gentleman on the ankle, and soiled his light trousers. Instantly he raised his walking-stick and dealt him a severe blow across the face. General Bright said that on the impulse of the moment he turned and struck him with his stick. He knew it was wrong thus to take the law into his own hands, and he was exceedingly sorry for it. The magistrate said he would make some allowance for the blow being given in the heat of the moment ; still, he must deal with the case as he did with all others of the kind, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £4, and £1 costs.

PARIS is suffering just now from an influx of pauper Germans, and the Parisians bear the duty of supporting them with considerable irksomeness. The fact is proved indisputably by unimpeachable statistics. It had long been suspected, and as the Germans are naturally very unpopular a great deal had been made of the suspicion ; but the logic of figures admits of no explanation. There are 3,000 families in Paris whose names are inscribed on the books of the Assistance Publique. They are all foreigners, and represent in some sort the amount of aid which the French capital is bound to give to the poor who are not its own poor. It is pleasant to learn that there is no people in Europe who receive less of this charity than the English. It is very galling to the ratepayers of Paris to learn that there is no people who receive so much of it as the Germans. Twenty-eight per cent. of these pauper foreigners belong to a people whom all Frenchmen just now regard as their enemies. When we pass from the number of paupers to the number of actual foreigners inhabiting Paris, we find the English high upon the list, though they are beaten by the Germans. The Belgians are naturally first. Propinquity and community of language count for much. But the ubiquitous German comes next. He and his brethren constitute 20 per cent. of the stranger population. The English are only 7 per cent. There are actually more Dutch than English. There are very few Spaniards, but half of these are paupers. The Parisians are clamouring for a cessation of the influx of pauper foreigners. It is curious how many countries are agitated by this question just now.

ORGANIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE improvements in the organization of the English Volunteer forces foreshadowed by Mr. Stanhope at the commencement of the Session, as notified in our telegraphic columns three weeks ago, have already made considerable progress ; and the formation of the Volunteer Brigades has now been definitely decided upon.

The object of this step, according to a letter addressed to Commanding Officers, is to give effect to the intention of her Majesty's Government to confer upon Volunteer forces an organization which will enable them to occupy, in time of great national emergency, that position in the defence of the country which they patriotically aspire to fill, and which her Majesty's Government confidently rely upon them to take.

The formation of the Volunteer Infantry into brigades of definite composition will be followed by arrangements for assembling, whenever possible, the component battalions under your command once, or more often, in the course of the year, with a view to their instruction, under your direction, in brigade evolutions and such other exercises as may be found practicable.

This letter of service is designed to come into operation whenever the brigade is assembled. In case of actual mobilization for service you will be invested with full authority, in all respects similar to that exercised by general officers of the regular forces.

At other times the dispositions now in force for carrying out the inspections, discipline, appointments, and other administrative work of the individual battalions will be conducted, as heretofore, by the officers now charged with those duties, and you will be spared from the necessity of devoting attention to these matters, which might occasion heavier demands on your time than you may find it convenient to bestow.

I wish to call your special attention to one subject of great importance in case of a mobilization of the force. The circumstances and occupations of Volunteers vary very widely. In some cases their prolonged absence from their homes might entail loss of situation or injury to business, in others detriment to the public service. The interests of the Volunteers are identical with those of the nation at large, and they must be studied with great solicitude. Every care must be taken and every possible foresight exercised to prevent too great a strain being thrown upon them individually or collectively lest the interests of the force or the nation should suffer. On a great national emergency there is no doubt that every member of the Volunteer force would come forward, no matter at what inconvenience or loss ; but it is the wish of her Majesty's Government to make no call upon them which is not absolutely necessary, and this intention cannot be too widely known. While the endeavour is being made to improve its organization and increase its efficiency, it is neither contemplated nor desired to alter the constitution of the Volunteer force or the purpose for which it was raised.

It has, however, been foreseen that the calling out of the Volunteers cannot be deferred until the last moment, and that the state of readiness to meet an enemy may possibly have to subsist for some time.

It will be for you to consider, therefore, what proportion of the whole brigade under your command could take the field for two or three weeks together, in the event of a threatened invasion, without a serious interference with public and private business ; and how a system of reliefs could be organized which would enable that business to be attended to and at the same time the full strength of the corps to be available in the hour of need.

Her Majesty's Government are sensible of the grave evils which would result from a panic of an invasion, and they consider that timely preparation will be the surest means of averting them, and that a judicious exercise of foresight in those preparations will promote and maintain such a confidence in our powers of defence that the disorder consequent on a sudden apprehension of invasion may be prevented and the crisis in financial and commercial affairs, which would undoubtedly ensue from such an apprehension, altogether averted.

It may be said shortly that, although the ultimate object of calling out the Volunteer force is the repulse and defeat of an invader, the immediate aim is by antecedent organization to render the success of an invasion so improbable that it may never be attempted.

It is in this spirit and with this conviction that her Majesty's Government have approached the task of revising the Acts relating to our Reserve forces and assimilating the conditions under which they may be called out.

I also wish to call your attention to the fact that about 40,000 men quit the Volunteer service annually. This large body of trained men may be regarded as a possible reserve, and it is desirable that you should consider and ascertain, as regards your own brigade, to what extent the country may reckon upon this class coming forward again in time of emergency to rejoin their regiments or to form depot battalions for local defence.

You will perceive from the foregoing observations that there is a large variety of subjects, apart from mere matters of routine, concerning which you will be able to make suggestions for improving the efficiency of the Volunteer forces, for bringing them more closely in touch with the administrative and executive branches of the regular Army, for increasing their acquaintance with military requirements, and for familiarizing them with the duties which they may be called on to perform.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in " The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons ; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing —and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success ; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, I-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing ; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease ; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

THE STORY OF ABDULLAH PASHA.

IN the English Law Courts three weeks ago a case, Abdullah *vs* Rickards, was heard before Mr. Justice Chitty, which disclosed a singular story.

The action was brought by the children of a deceased testator, who had contracted a Mahomedan marriage, and the object of the action was to enforce a deed of compromise between themselves and the executors of his will. It was stated that the testator, Abdullah Pasha, otherwise Henry Selby Rickards, was a native of Colchester, being born about the year 1814 In 1832 he joined the Portuguese Legion under Colonel Hodges as a volunteer, and after serving on Queen Dona Maria's behalf during the campaign, ultimately went, in 1840, to Egypt and settled there, turning Turk and discontinuing the use of his English name, but being called by the Mahomedan name of Abdullah. The testator assumed the character and the habits of a Mahomedan. He publicly embraced the Mahomedan religion and was circumcised and made a pilgrimage to Medina, and in his household arrangements conformed to Turkish and Mahomedan usages. In the year 1841 the testator married Fatoom Hanim according to the rites and ceremonies of Mahomedan law. The lady was of some distinction, being the daughter of an Egyptian Sheikh of Cairo, who was one of the Ulema of the Mosque of Azhar, or Mahomedan University, and a descendant of the Prophet. Of this union there were seven surviving children, all of whom had been given Mahomedan names and been brought up as Mahomedans. In 1849 the testator entered into the service of Abbas Pasha, the then Viceroy of Egypt, and was subsequently given the rank and title of Bey under the name of Abdullah Bay, and was made a member of the " Mejliss el Kassousi," or Egyptian Privy Council. He was employed in the Egyptian service for 21 years, and retired in 1870, when he was granted a pension. Fatoom died in 1869, and towards the end of the same year the testator went through a form of marriage with Catherine Rickards, his own brother's daughter. About the year 1870 the testator appeared to have been staying in this country and to have purchased a house at Sydenham. He, however, from the year 1875 to the time of his death in 1886 lived in a house which he had purchased at Beyrout, in Syria. By his will made in 1885, which was in the English form and attested as required by English law, the testator described himself as " Henry Selby Rickards, late general in the Egyptian service, a British subject, and now residing at Beyrout, Syria," and gave all his real and personel estate to his wife Catherine Rickards, and after her death to his four children by her, except the sum of £800 to be divided among " my children by an Egyptian mother, Amin Bey," in certain specified shares ; and also gave to Catherine Rickards all his jewels and personal ornaments, plate, &c. The testator appointed Catherine Rickards and a geentleman named Brigstocke his executors, and administration had been granted in this country. The plaintiffs, who were the testator's children by Fatoom (Amin Bey), alleged that they, according to Mahomedan law, were the testator's heirs, and entitled to his real and personal estate, except so far as by such law he had legally disposed thereof by his will, and that by such law his right of disposition by will was restricted to the disposition of one-third of his own real and personal estate and only one-fourth of the personal estate of his wife Fatoom. The testator's property at the time of his death appeared to consist of the house, &c., at Beyrout, which was of the estimated value of £7,000 ; a garden in Lebanon presented to the testator by the governor of that province, and of the estimated value of £600 ; and also personalty of over £20,000. The plaintiffs also alleged that there was in the testator's possession at his death jewelry, &c., belonging to their mother, of the estimated value of upwards of £2,000. During the course of the hearing an offer was made to the plaintiffs to give up all such articles or their value. The plaintiffs alleged that in order to put an end to and compromise all disputes and claims as to the power of the testator to dispose of his estate or his wife Fatoom's estate an agreement of compromise had been executed in the presence of the British Consul-General at Beyrout, by the executors of the will and by the plaintiff Amin Bey Abdullah, Sub-Governor of Cairo and eldest son of the testator, acting for himself and by powers of attorney for all his brothers and sisters. By the deed of compromise it was agreed that one-third of the testator's real and personal estate, after payment of all just debts, should be ceded to the plaintiffs, and also all the jewelry, &c., formerly belonging to the plaintiffs' mother, and also the testator's official uniform, decorations, sword, and watch, and that the plaintiffs should renounce all claims to their legacies under the will, and should not institute any judicial proceedings in any Court to contest the will. The object of the present proceedings was to enforce this compromise. The evidence showed that the testator in 1863 caused himself to be registered at the British Consulate at Cairo as a British subject, but described himself as a Mussulman ; that on the death of Fatoom he prepared a tomb, or a place of burial, for himself and her, and buried her according to Mahomedan rites and usages ; and a letter was read written by the testator to his eldest son in which he referred to his wife Fatoom as " his beloved wife, the remembrance of whose name brought tears into his eyes." The evidence of Abdl Rahman Pasha Rouchdy, of Cairo, Minister of Public Works and Instruction to the Khedive, was produced to the effect that he was acquainted with the testator from 1846 to 1870, and that the testator, who had learnt and spoke Arabic fluently, used to read the Koran, made his prayers and fasted during the month of Ramadan, openly professed the Mahomedan religion, frequented the mosques, and frequently prayed in public on his knees with his face towards Mecca. On the other hand, evidence was produced that about the year 1870 and after the testator's union with Catherine Rickards, the testator froquented places of worship of various Christian denominations, and his children by her were brought up as Christians. He was buried at Beyrout in the German Protestant cemetery and according to the form of the English Prayer-book. The defendant Catherine Rickards, produced evidence showing that at the date of the execution of the agreement of compromise she was in a state of health which incapacitated her from attending to business.

His Lordship decided against the plaintiffs.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN PASSPORT QUESTION.

THE new passport regulations came into force at Igny-Avricourt, on the Strasburg Line, and at Novéant, on the Metz Line, at the beginning of this month. On the Frankfort express reaching the latter station, at four in the morning, it was found to be strongly guarded by a military force. All the passengers, however, had their passports duly *visés*, and were, in consequence, allowed to proceed. But the next train, which arrived four hours later, was not so lucky. Two Spanish commercial travellers were turned back. At Avricourt an American traveller, a Polish student, one Belgian and three French ladies, and a medical man travelling to Vienna in charge of a sick child, were turned back, and were not allowed to alight. Their carriage was detached from the down train, and they had to wait in a siding until the next up train came up and drew the carriage back to France. On Friday twenty-seven persons were turned back from Avricourt, The French Eastern Railway Company has allowed a free journey back to Paris, or other starting-points, to persons thus prevented from continuing their journey.

The German Government has already found it expedient to modify the rigour of the new passport regulations in so far that travellers coming from France with through tickets to or beyond Munich will not be required to show any passport, provided they do not leave the train in Alsace-Lorraine. The regulations are, moreover, found to weigh heavily on French pensioners resident in Alsace-Lorraine, who have been accustomed to fetch their pensions from French places situated over the frontier. Five of these pensioners who had crossed the frontier to Luneville to receive their pay were not allowed to pass on their return at Deutsch-Avricourt, and two of them who tried to push on were sent to gaol.

In the French Chamber on the 2nd instant the Boulangist M. Laur submitted his proposal for reprisals against Germany by the creation of a zone on the Alsatian frontier, within which German subjects should be subjected to the same regulations as French citizens encountered in Alsace. M. Goblet, in reply, reminded the House that only two days previously he had said all that need be said on the subject. As to the adoption of measures such as those advocated by M. Laur, he had previously intimated that it was for the Government to decide whether a policy of retaliation might be necessary. So far, however, the French Government was of opinion that the frontier should remain freely open to all foreigners. Of course some occasional incidents might occur which no country could well avoid, and which no police regulations could possibly prevent. But the House knew that foreigners enjoyed in France the utmost liberty and complete security. If circumstances ever made it necessary to curtail the facilities which all foreigners, whatever their nationality, enjoyed in France, it would be for the Government to consider the matter and take the initiative which belonged to it. He asked M. Laur to withdraw his motion. M. Laur not only refused to withdraw his resolution, but insisted on putting the motion for its urgency to a division. Only seven Boulangists voted for the proposal, while 515 deputies voted against it.

THE QUEEN AND FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

BY the courtesy of Herr Perthes, of Gotha, the Berlin Correspondent of the *Standard* is enabled to give the English public some account of the third volume of the Memoirs of General von Natzmer, the intimate friend of the late Emperor William and of his brother, which will shortly be published by the eminent Gotha firm. The new volume comprises the years from 1840 till 1848 and contains many very interesting passages illustrative of Anglo-Prussian relations at that time, especially a minute account of the christening of the Prince of Wales, in January, 1842, when Frederick William IV. acted as godfather, less as a blood relation than as King of the greatest Continental Protestant country. The King went to England, although the Russians, the Austrians, the French, and the Berlin Court Party all combined to intrigue against the visit. In his suite were Alexander von Humboldt, Generals von Natzmer and Neumant, Court Marshal Meyeringk, and about twenty others.

From General von Natzmer's description of their reception at Windsor on the 24th of January I extract the following :—" The Queen with her household received the King in the vestibule, and embraced him cordially. Then the King led the Queen to her apartments, and withdrew to his own, where the Queen and Prince Albert appeared immediately after to return the King's visit. The Queen is very little, and has something childlike about her, but is uncommonly friendly and good. One sees how pleased she is to see the King, and she does her utmost to give him pleasure. Windsor Castle is indescribably beautiful, and the situation charming. . . . The King breakfasts with the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Kent, alone. I took the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Queen's Mistress of the Robes, in to dinner at eight, and sat next to the Queen, the King sitting on the other side of the Queen, and Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent opposite. The Queen talked much with me, especially on military matters, and spoke of the changes she had already made in the Army and those which she intends. It was curious to hear the little Queen speak of things which she can know only by hearsay, but nevertheless with the greatest decision." Von Natzmer speaks of Prince Albert as an excellent Prince, who acted with admirable tact from the first. I regret that want of space forbids further quotations from a book that is full of matter interesting to English readers.

THE TRAGEDY AT MONACO.

THE *Standard's* correspondent gives further particulars of the terrible drama which was recently enacted at Monaco. He says :—

Raoul Herques, who was living with his brother and sister-in-law, at Villa Anita, shot them both dead, and then blew out his own brains. The crime must have been committed very quickly, for when the servants rushed into the dining-room, on hearing the pistol shots, they found themselves in the presence of nothing but the three corpses. The judicial inquiry has, it is said, proved that the murderer and suicide, Raoul Herques, was, some years ago, employed by his brother, who managed their father's house of business at New York. On the death of M. Herques, senior, M. Robustiano Herques, Raoul's brother, disposed of his father's business in a manner which did not meet with M. Raoul Herque's approval. Nevertheless, Raoul succeeded in dissimulating the mortal anger which he felt against his brother on account of his energetic protests being disregarded. Three months ago he arrived at Monte Carlo, and took a room in one of the best hotels. His brother and his wife were already installed at the Villa Anita, and Raoul went to dine with them almost every evening. On several occasions discussions arose in the evening between the two brothers relative to the manner their father's business had been disposed of, and at last M. Robustiano Herques told his brother plainly that if he wished to live on good terms with him, he must speak no more of the affair. It would seem it was this intimation which, by enraging Raoul, made him resolve to kill his brother and his wife. On Monday evening he went to dine, as usual at Villa Anita, and it was remarked by the servants that he was less talkative than usual, and almost immediately the meal was over he rose, and, with a revolver in each hand, killed his brother and sister-in-law by firing point blank at them. That done, he pointed the two revolvers at his own head, and had sent both bullets through it before the servants occupied in clearing the table could reach the scene of this terrible crime. It appears quite certain that Raoul Herques had permeditated the crime, and that he meant to commit it even if he met with resistance, for in addition to the two revolvers found in his hands, there was another in his pocket, as well as two daggers.

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

A COMMUNICATION from the Irish Bishops relative to the Papal rescript reached Rome on the 1st inst. In this document the right of the Holy See to intervene in the matter of the Plan of Compaign and boycotting, so far as concerns the question of morals, is acknowledged ; and in this regard the decree of the Holy Office, which is in perfect conformity with the right of the Pope, is received with reverence by the Bishops. But they, nevertheless, feel constrained to remark that the Holy See has not been well informed. The prelates point out that the acts condemned in the decree, which, standing by themselves, are contrary to the principles of justice, must be considered in the circumstances which have given them birth, as means of defence and legitimate resistance ; and a number of statistical data is then adduced in order to prove that the disputes with regard to contracts between landlord and tenant have a political character which has nothing to do with morals or religion. The Bishops conclude with renewed expressions of devotion to the Holy See and respect for its decisions. It is stated that Monsignor Persico was against the publication of the decree of the Holy Office, regarding it as inopportune.

Sir Joseph M. Kenna, M. P., has addressed a letter to the honorary secretaries of the recent meeting in Dublin of Irish Catholic members of Parliament, in which he expresses his disapproval of the resolutions adopted touching the Papal rescript. He says :—

" I may say, as explaining my views on this matter, that the argument which is directed to preclude the Pope's interposition, and assumes that our politics and religion have domains apart from each other, is, in my opinion, fallacious, for this obvious reason, that questions of morality which cannot be excluded from the area of politics are also by the nature of things as well as by Catholic doctrine within the domain of religion. Who are to judge what are the political acts of which religion is not to take account ? The Phœnix Park murders were according to some—I hope but few—Transatlantic sympathizers simply political acts, and no doubt the wretched and misguided men Joe Brady and Kelly went forth under the guidance of James Carey without any other consciousness than that they were political actors. The boycotters who would render the lives of the Curtin family intolerable were political actors, and neither more nor less, according to their own sense—that is to say they maintained that they were carrying out a policy which was needful and would promote the interests of the class to which they belonged. O'Donovan Rosa is undoubtedly a politician ; but, as there may be immoral and criminal politics as well as lunatic politics, I ask is this utterly untenable theory to be accepted by Catholics, that the Pope is not to interfere in Irish politics when, in his sovereign judgment, they involve the morals of Catholics ? I utterly regret that theory as one which would set up a veritable "blanket of the dark," and would, were it possible to sustain it—which, thank God, it is not—destroy the discipline of the Church, and undermine the faith of the people. The Home Rule cause of Ireland is almost a sacred cause. It is the earnest aspiration of a people for rights which they had more or less enjoyed for centuries, and of which they were deprived by means which the most strenuous supporters of the Union in our own days have ceased to defend. We are all assured that the acts condemned by the Papal rescript are quite apart from the Home Rule cause, and for myself I accept it with loyalty and in that faith.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Third Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10 a.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
„ 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
Third Criminal Sessions.
„ 29.—Third Criminal Sessions

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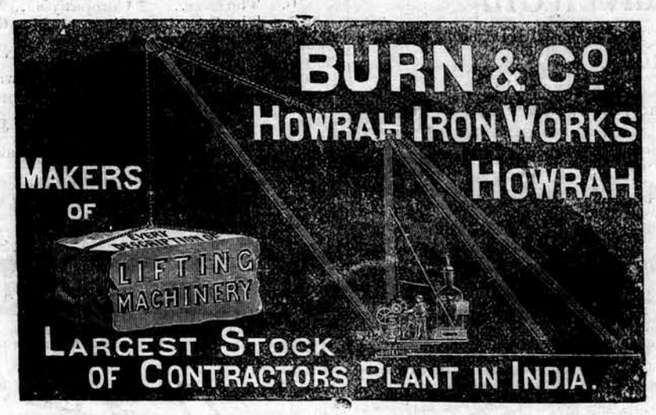

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
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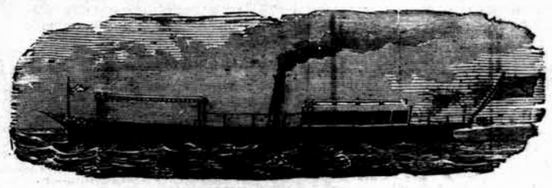

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
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MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
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Mugid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Kaupurna
Parel Station	Rayer	Rocks)	Mortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
ion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Sooria	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghaut-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangal	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannaha	Baginar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Padesdari	Dyksum
tionab	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdahb
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Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Saigaon
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Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonabdd	Sarsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Etarsee (for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Patna	Sholapurac
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Jehwoor
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Munsar	Sohasporeand	Bheeswan	Goodoor
Nandgaama	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goalburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Shahabadabc
Challisgaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Wadi
Kujgaum	Babai	Narsaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedashirry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Road
Mussawuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Biaowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Chicksago
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaumn	Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunder a-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. do.	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Ramptur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or
c From 5to 13 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Re. 1; postage 4 annas.

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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
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„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

	Rs
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already a perfection.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM
WIND-STROKE
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS
SPRUNG TENDONS
SORE THROAT
INFLUENZA
STIFFNESS
CUTS AND WOUNDS
BROKEN KNEES
CRACKED HEELS
OVER REACHES
ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,
SWELLINGS GENERALLY
SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPAVINS
HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS :—
7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.
Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.
C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS :—
BEDFORD ODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.
I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—
STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.
SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.
J. R. HUMPHREYS.

THE TRAINER OF "MARMORA" SAYS :—
ROWLAND LODGE, EPSOM, 19th June, 1887.
I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.
T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY :—
ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th July, 1887.
Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.
S. E. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS :—
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I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it a most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.
Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.
ALBERT SOLMS.

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JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS :—
"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will act "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

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FULL PARTICULARS.

These Pills are not an empirical medicine. Dr. Flemming was a celebrated Physician practising long in India, who specially prepared these Pills to meet the diseases peculiar to Anglo-Indians. They have stood the test of more than sixty years' use as a

MILD, SAFE, AND TONIC APERIENT FOR

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUS HEADACHES, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS and LOW-SPIRITS, FLATULENCE, and HEARTBURN,

and to supply the great need for a Pill to ward off

MALARIAL AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

The *rationale* of the cure is simply that the Pills are a combination of Quinine, Camphor, Vegetable Tonics, Laxatives, and Restoratives, so united as to produce a gentle aperient effect, acting on the liver and purifying the blood, having also the well-known beneficial effects of Quinine and Camphor upon the system, thus *giving tone, instead of causing the usual enervating after-effects* of aperient medicines. The Pills *contain no mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.*

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Although experience has proved beyond question that Quinine is a medicine without an equal for many of the complaints peculiar to residents in hot climates, it is well known that the injudicious use of it (notably of the Sulphate) results in a chronic disordered state of the digestive system, manifested by unsteady hands and loss of power in the senses of hearing and sight. This unsatisfactory state of affairs need continue no longer, as by

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Quinine can be readily taken in scientific doses. Each Pill contains only a small quantity of the Sulphate, so that *persons of a delicate habit* can take them with absolute certainty of *freedom from the distressing results* (sickness, headache, &c.) which frequently attend the taking of Quinine in the ordinary (somewhat careless) manner. Those who in general are unable to bear even small quantities of Quinine if taken alone, need have no fear in the use of Dr. Flemming's Pills. The combination of other ingredients effectually prevents the nauseating after-effects which Quinine sometimes produces.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT,

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These Pills *never fail* to act on the nervous system as a gentle stimulant (*entirely free from subsequent reaction or depression of its energies*), invigorating the whole body and exhilarating the mind.

The Pills are coated, and therefore easy to take; they are put up in securely-corked bottles, and will keep good for many years in any climate.

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As a Dinner or Digestive Pill	One every day an hour before dinner.
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At first indication of Fever	One Pill twice a day.
After Fever	One Pill each night at bed-time.
For a Child (able to swallow Pills)	Half the Adult dose.

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Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

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Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

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PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice: but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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E. J. LAZARUS & Co.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

From G. A. RAYNEU, Esq., Bugha Depôt, Betteah, Chumparun. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

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BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets:
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

ALL ruby jewelled and no imitations in glass or garnet stones—the only ones of the style sold in India.

NOTE.—A good and genuine Watch will always command a good price and be cheaper in the end than what is offered for little money. Instead of wasting well-earned money in articles which last but one to two years, which will cost in repairing double their first cost and cause endless troubles, —ASK FOR the strongest of watches, which quality and workmanship can be found *nowhere else* in India.

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